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## JOURNAL

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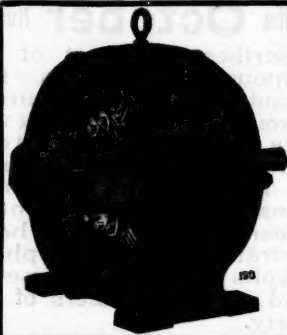
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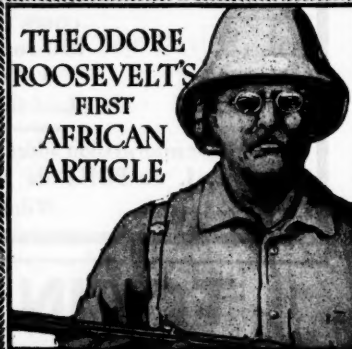
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We have in preparation an index to Volume XLVI, which was completed with our issue of Aug. 28, 1909, the two thousand four hundred and first number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index, with title page, will be sent without charge by mail prepaid to all subscribers applying for it.

In his paper on "Preparation for Defense," in the midsummer Journal of the M.S.I., to which we referred in our issue of July 10, Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., anticipating a possible objection, said that making the Army a school for general instruction would in no way interfere with the work of training the soldier. "On the contrary this work would be facilitated through the greater interest manifested by the man's feeling, as he would, that something was being given him outside of his mere pay." The thought that he is acquiring instruction in useful branches, habits conducive to health, a useful course of physical culture, with an opportunity of seeing much of his own country and some of its colonies, would be certain to awaken a greater interest, which in turn would make his instruction as a soldier easier. We were very favorably impressed with the whole of this essay, except the part quoted, which seems to suggest that at present the American soldier feels that he is receiving his pay and nothing else as a result of military training. We have expressed regret more than once that more is not made of the fact that military training as now carried on, without the elaborate educational system with which the Signal Corps essayist would embellish it, adds largely to the productive capacity of the average wage-earner. If Colonel Glassford will read the statistics presented by Col. F. N. Maude, of the British Army, he will find that this increase in productive power, in working ability, can be estimated in cold figures. Also, if Colonel Glassford will talk with experts of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, or with Capt. G. L. Carden, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, who have investigated the factories and workshops of continental Europe, they will tell him that superintendents of such establishments testify to the superiority of soldier-bred workmen to others. This is no matter of theory or speculation, but one of statistical demonstration. In the Chau-tauquan of December, 1908, appeared an article by the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on "Armies the Real Promoters of Peace," and in this the value of military training to the industrial energies of a country was set forth. It is not to be supposed that the training received by our soldiers is so much less efficient than that of European soldiers that the army system of the United States cannot be credited with a similar increase of working power on the part of men who learn the value of co-operation, discipline, obedience, promptness, punctuality, order, system, and the other things developed by military education.

The secretary to the President of the Cuban Republic sends us a pamphlet containing instructive statistics as to the present condition of the Island. It is printed in Spanish and English, and is published to offset the cries of the alarmists who say that the country is in a critical situation and that a new intervention by the United States is about due. To disprove these assertions the pamphlet shows that the earnings of the united railways increased more than half a million dollars in 1908-09 over the previous year, while the percentage in death rates fell from 84.25 to 68.48, as a result of the increased efficiency of the national and local system of sanitation. The revenues show an increase of \$726,003, while the number of immigrants gained was 750. New sugar plan-

tations are being established, much cane is being planted, railroad facilities are being added, and there is hardly a street where buildings are not being built or old ones improved. As to the politics of the republic, we are told that the following have offered their support to the government: The greater part of the press, not members of the government party; both branches of the Liberal Party, now united; the veterans' association; all the mayors throughout the republic, and the merchants, manufacturers and planters. With the exception of the United States Cuba has a greater number of miles of railroad in proportion to each square mile of territory than any other American nation. The average value of Cuba's leaf tobacco is \$12,000,000, and the sugar crop of 1909 is 1,437,242, the largest in the history of the island. Some of the data are not accurate, such as the statement that the number of inhabitants of the province of Havana is equal to that of Missouri. The population of the whole of Cuba is only 2,048,980, while in 1900 Missouri had 3,106,669 inhabitants. We are both surprised and pleased to find so frank a confession of temperamental weaknesses in Cuban character as is contained in this, the closing paragraph of the brochure: "Intolerance and hastiness are the characteristic features of many public men in those countries which have just taken their places among the free nations of the world. This constitutes a great obstacle in the way of proper government."

The establishment of a line of Japanese steamships in connection with the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway to the Pacific coast has created much comment in shipping circles relative to the growth of the Japanese merchant marine and the inability of our shipbuilders to compete with it in the construction of commercial vessels. When a consideration of the wages in Japanese shipyards is well understood, one can readily see the difficulty of making successful headway against that people in shipbuilding. Recently the Japanese Steamship Company reduced its freight rates from home to Puget Sound ports by about seventeen per cent. below those of other nations. It could afford to do that in view of the fact that Japanese boilermakers for a ten-hour day receive only ninety-eight cents; blacksmiths, \$1.13; calkers, 49 cents; copper-smiths, 96 cents; ship carpenters, 90 cents; house carpenters, 42 cents; electricians, 57 cents; foundrymen, \$1.02; finishers, \$1; lathe workers, 99 cents; machinists, 51 cents; molders, 87 cents; painters, 75 cents; pipe makers, 99 cents; punchers, 46 cents; rivet makers, 80 cents; sailmakers, 55 cents; screw makers, 47 cents; ships' iron workers, \$1.32. This kind of competition, the Railway and Marine News says, cannot be met by the European lines, while the American shipowner is out of it entirely, paying, as he does, the highest prices for labor in American shipyards and on board American ships of any labor market in the world. In a recent address, before a Congressional committee at San Francisco, Robert Dollar made this statement: "A 7,000-ton cargo steamer can be built for \$180,000 in England. This vessel would cost more than \$400,000 here. A 2,500-ton steamer can be built in England for \$97,000; this vessel cannot be built here for less than \$200,000. As I manage both English and American vessels, I make those statements advisedly."

We wonder how many of those who attended the rifle meet at Sea Girt, N.J., were aware that the Beach House, at that place, was in part the residence built by Commodore and Senator Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, who was so instrumental at the time of the war with Mexico in securing for us the territory of California, who brought John Ericsson with his propeller to this country, who built the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and who introduced into the U.S. Senate the bill abolishing flogging in our Navy. The eccentric character of Stockton is indicated by the story of the speech he made to the crew of the U.S.S. Congress, when he joined her as the flagship of the Pacific Squadron just before the war with Mexico. His chaplain had suggested that the Commodore should make some remarks to the crew, which he promised to do, addressing them on the succeeding Sunday after this fashion: "Men, the chaplain has asked that I should say something to you as we are about to commence this cruise which will keep us together for three years. I cannot preach a sermon, as the chaplain does, but I can take a text, and my text, instead of being a single verse of the Bible, shall be a whole chapter. I will read you the third chapter of the book of Genesis, and I want your attention." When the reading was completed the Commodore continued: "In this chapter of the Bible you will find the story of the first recorded disobedience of orders and will learn the result that followed this disobedience. When Adam was called to the mast and charged with his offense, what did he do? Had he frankly confessed he might have been forgiven, but instead of that the sneak tried to get out of the scrape by throwing the blame on a woman. What was the result? He was kicked out of Paradise, and it served him damned right, too."

Some wiseacre attempts in the Evening Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, to show that the phrase "O.K." originated in the ignorant spelling of "All correct" as "Oil kor-rect" by Zachary Taylor, while in Mexico, or some other officer of the Army. General Taylor was not a man of "liberal education," in the ordinary sense, but neither he nor any other officer of the Army that we have ever heard of was so ignorant as this. According to Edwards' "Words, Facts and Phrases," the use of "O.K."

originated with John Jacob Astor, the millionaire, who, being the son of a butcher of Waldorf, Germany, might be excused for a deficient knowledge of English. Mr. Edwards says: "He was looked upon in commercial circles as a man of great information and sound judgment, and was a sort of general referee as to the solvency or standing of other traders. If a note of inquiry as to any particular trader's position came, the answer to which he intended to be satisfactory, he was accustomed to write across the note the letters 'O.K.' and return it to the writer. The letters 'O.K.' he supposed to be the initials of 'All correct,' and in this sense they are now universally current in the States." Even assuming the possibility of General Taylor's literary ignorance, which the story referred to wholly exaggerates, an officer of his rank would be surrounded by educated staff officers, through whom he would act, and the suggestion that he would go around marking documents "O.K." "All correct," or anything else, is an illustration of that absurd misconception concerning Army men and Army methods with which too many of our newspapers indulge their readers. With the frog in the fable, we may say, on behalf of the Services, "It may be fun to you, but it is death to us," so far as influencing public judgment is concerned.

The opening of the Panama Canal is already breeding dreams of empire. The latest to expect a great future from the wedding of the two oceans is Honolulu. Vice President Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Company, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who resigned from the Navy in 1893, in an address delivered in Honolulu before the Chamber of Commerce, said, according to press advices, that the opening of the canal would mean a future for Honolulu that the imagination could hardly exaggerate. Honolulu should be made one of the greatest harbors of the world, and building of wharves out into the harbor should, therefore, now be avoided; it is not land Honolulu harbor needs to make, but water. "There has been a natural breakwater here which the United States Government," said Mr. Schwerin, "had unwisely cut away, and the space that the United States filled in would better have been cut out for docks." With all due respect to the knowledge of the shipping interests possessed by Mr. Schwerin, the United States Army Engineers, when they dealt with the question of the defense of Hawaii, realized that problem was the weightiest now confronting those interested in the welfare of the islands. On account of her isolation, Hawaii's defenses must be of the strongest, and the advantages she may offer to commercial ships will in the end suffer if the port is to be the easy prey of marauding expeditions of belligerent nations. Security in these days, when risks count heavily against enterprises is a sine qua non to commercial supremacy, and in planning to give this to Honolulu the Engineers may be relied upon to have done the best thing. The plans for defending Honolulu were decided upon only after long consideration and a thorough study of the problem from every point of view.

A Philippine correspondent says: "The practice of appointing privates and corporals first sergeants a week or two before retirement is not for the best interests of the Service, and it does not accord with the expectations of the benefits and improvements of the new pay bill in the matter of bringing the best material for non-commissioned officers into the Service. I have personally served for many years in the same company with a soldier who could neither read nor write. Of course, he was never a non-commissioned officer, and, in fact, was far from being even a good soldier in many respects, yet he retired with the rank of a regimental non-commissioned staff officer of the highest grade. He was promoted as a reward for his services for many years as the butler and major-domo to his captain. There is no uniformity in the promotion of these favored sons at arms; some company commanders will work overtime and on Sundays to turn out first sergeants for the retired list, while others have to be overcome by months of persuasion before they are convinced that it be for the benefit of the Service to promote Private Jack Turbulent a corporal for the same purpose. It is only fair that there should be some rule or regulation covering these promotions; for instance, promote every enlisted man one grade higher than the grade held by him for at least one year previous to retirement."

The swiftness and ease with which the United States attained the position of second among the naval Powers of the world is to be paralleled by the swiftness and ease with which the United States is to lose that rank, observes a naval expert in the Paris Gaulois, quotes the Literary Digest. By the close of the year 1912 the world's second naval Power will be Germany, we are told. The calculation can be based upon the number of all-big-gun battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines then in efficient fighting condition and of an age limit to keep them in the fighting line. The supreme indifference of the American people to the loss of prestige resulting from the lapse of the United States from second to third or fourth rank on the seas—and that within the next few years—is not due, we read, to "degeneration of the national fiber, but to ignorance of the importance of sea-power in the twentieth century." If the masses of the American people understood how important to themselves sea-power is, they would insist upon a retention of their present importance as possessors of a superb fleet.



Harper's Weekly has commenced the publication of a series of striking articles by "General" Homer Lea, showing the vulnerability of the United States to armed invasion, the threat of invasion, in the opinion of this writer, coming from Japan. He says: "The American people, and not Japan, are responsible for this approaching conflict. In sacrificing the national ideal to that of the individual, the expansion of this nation has been determined by his wants. All national growth, following in the wake of individual desires, has been industrial, while political development, together with its concomitant military and naval expansion, has been relegated to secondary consideration. Man, becoming paramount over the nation, legislation has, accordingly, been directed to the end most advantageous to his personal interests, while that of the nation, *per se*, in its relation to the rest of the world, has been regarded as of minor importance. It is this neglect that invites war and turns into loot the nation's treasure, the high spires of its gods, and the spangled panoply of its greatness. Japan cannot strengthen her position nor lay foundation for future supremacy by war with any country other than this Republic. The value the Pacific possessions of this nation bear to Japan is that they determine her possible supremacy of Pacific littoral. These territories consist of Alaska in the North Pacific, Hawaii in the Central, Samoa in the South, and the Philippines in the East. Possessed of the Philippines, Japan would complete her chain of island fortresses from the peninsula of Kamchatka to the Indian Ocean, by which she would bind in Asia from the west. With her castles put up on the mountain tops of these seas, races of man could bay in vain. The channel of Balintang is the rubicon of Japan. The relationship the Philippines bears to the Eastern Pacific is similarly held by Samoa in relation to the Southern Pacific. As the control of the South Pacific is determined by a proper naval utilization of Pago-Pago, so is the naval dominion of the North Pacific determined by the possession of Alaska, and the strategic positions of the harbors on the peninsula. As far as this Republic is concerned, Alaska is as insular as the Philippines, and sovereignty over it is determined by the same factors. When this Republic annexed the Hawaiian Islands Japan alone protested, and notified the American Government that she would not then, nor at any time in the future, acquiesce in the control of the Hawaiian Islands by this nation. Years have now passed, but the protest of Japan has never been withdrawn, nor have preparations ever ceased to bring about in due time its enforcement. The old idea, still prevalent in this Republic, that armies and navies are but transitory expedients, brought into existence only in the time of war and put aside when it ends, will sooner or later plunge the nation into that abyss out of which few have come forth. Now, and in the future more so, must all preparations for war be made in time of peace, even to the extent of working out hypothetical campaigns in probable theaters of war. Whatever nation neglects these precautions is doomed to defeat."

Discoursing on "The Malady of Armaments," the London Nation says: "No matter how smiling the world's prospect, how completely relieved of all peril to these shores, of all hinted or possible combinations and designs of aggression, we find that our statesmen, while they write the sacred word peace on their phylacteries, still keep us and our neighbors expectant of a momentary outbreak of European war. While we proceed on these lines we are bound to give both Europe and our own countrymen a false impression of the state of the naval world. Mr. McKenna, for example, told the House of Commons that within the last three years Germany had laid down eleven ships of the Dreadnought type, and we only eight. But this ignores the point that our 'Dreadnought' building began in 1904, which gave us three years' start of Germany, and has enabled us to put seven 'Dreadnoughts' on the seas before she is able to float one. To-day our building and repairing votes, as they stand in this year's estimates, represent together nearly twenty-two millions, a sum larger than the whole German naval estimates, while by March, 1912, we shall, in eight years, have spent about forty millions on completed battleships of one type alone. If, therefore, the German press declares the refusal of their statesmen—and a refusal it is—to curtail their armaments on such a basis, our own politicians cannot be surprised if their tender of a naval agreement is set aside. The world does not heed our declared fears of invasion; is, in fact, utterly sceptical of their sincerity. It thinks, not that we are endangered, but that we endanger others. It holds us largely to blame for the fact that the European Chancellors, our own included, plough along through a thickening forest of obstacles, not the least of which is the revolt of the wealthy and directing classes against the burdens which their own fears create. We said some time ago, when writing on this subject during the lifetime of the late Prime Minister, that our continual raising of the general world-standard of naval strength, the example of our unrivaled wealth and power used to maintain an armada of unparalleled costliness, must end in laying a grievous burden on the poorer nationalities in Europe. This result has already been reached in Spain. Popular Spanish opinion attributes the building of a new Spanish fleet to the direct and indirect pressure produced by the Anglo-Spanish entente. Europe is plagued, and is beginning to be convulsed, with the malady of armaments. Not a government is safe from this infectious disease; not a policy but is twisted and maimed by it. And not one sign of relief does any European statesman hold out, least of all our liberal leaders; though, as far as this island is concerned, it is impossible to state in coherent terms a cause of war with any Power in the world, least of all with Germany, or a combination either of wills or of material forces designed to shake our empire."

In a paper read before the Franklin Institute and published in the September number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, William Tatham says: "There has been a campaign, conducted with much sound and fury, against the lock type of canal and in favor of the sea level type. There has been so much said by the advocates of the sea level system and so much ignorance of existing conditions displayed, and misrepresentation made, that a few words on the subject may not be amiss. It is only fair to say, that before visiting Panama I shared the prejudice in favor of the sea level type. The advocates of the sea level canal may be divided into two classes—those who are in favor of a canal

without dams and locks, with no provision made for the control of the Chagres and other rivers, trusting to the canal itself to carry away the surplus water when these streams are in flood, and those who would control the Chagres, etc., by means of dams and diversion canals, upon a somewhat similar plan to that originally contemplated by de Lesseps. The first plan is not worthy of serious consideration. The second plan contemplates a masonry dam at Gamboa 4,500 feet long, 750 feet of which would have to bear a pressure of 170 feet of water during the flood stages of the river. Sluice gates would be arranged to discharge the river into the canal, but there would probably have to be a diversion canal to carry off the surplus water. They make in their plans no provision for taking care of the other rivers which would flow into the canal, but there would be at least three or four other dams and a diversion canal on the west side of the sea level canal, as de Lesseps started to build it. Moreover the canal would only have a bottom width of 150 feet, except in the Culebra cut, where it was proposed to make it 200 feet. This type of canal would be open to all the objections brought against the lock type, and it would not be one-half so efficient. The dam, with the Gatun Lake, controls the Chagres and makes it an efficient servant, instead of a dangerous enemy. Instead of a narrow, crooked ditch with currents and counter-currents to make it dangerous to navigation, we have a broad and safe lake with no current at all. Instead of a carefully thought out and well matured plan, we would have only an idea, even the authors of which are not in accord as to the means of carrying out. There is only one thing to be feared in the lock plan, viz., earthquakes—and that danger is very remote, and if a bad one occurred it would be equally disastrous to the Gamboa and other dams as to the dam at Gatun. One of the reasons urged in favor of the Panama route was the freedom from earthquakes in that region. But the advocates of the sea level, or rather the opponents of the lock canal, pay heed to none of these considerations. They fill the air with denunciations of the dam and locks, and clamor for a sea level canal, whatever it may be—only a sea level canal!"

Major J. N. Munro, Philippine Scouts (captain, 3d U.S. Cav.), touches delicately upon our political policy toward the Philippines in discussing "Native Scout Organization" in the current Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association. He thinks it would be "manifestly foolish for our Government to provide an elaborate or more or less permanent native organization until a policy had been defined for the islands." The tentative character of all acts affecting the Philippines, the conflict between the leading representatives of our press and the discussions in the halls of Congress on this subject are taken by Major Munro as evidence "that no such definite policy has been deemed wise by our legislators." The existing scout organization appears to him to be "sufficient to meet all present demands and is in line with our tentative insular policy." Major Munro enumerates several things that might be improved. Practically every scout officer, Major Munro says, favors doing away with the general court for scouts and retaining the summary court, with a considerable latitude for punishment. In place of the summary court he thinks it would be a good plan for the C.O. to hear all cases and award punishments not ordinarily referred to the summary court. No native officer should have command of a company. A commission spoils a native. Promotion should be by seniority. Selection of non-coms. from the Regular Service for officers should be made with care. "The day when we may be compelled to put our native contingent on the offensive against an invader may not be far distant." The allowance of ammunition of about one hundred rounds per year, as prescribed by G.O. 101, W.D., 1907, is simply "ridiculous." Major Munro has no sympathy with the suggestion that the scout be armed with an inferior weapon because of possible unfaithfulness. "If he cannot be trusted, then he had better not be employed at all." The canvas leggin is absolutely useless for field service. A blanket puttee, improvised out of the bed blankets of the men, proved itself far superior to the canvas affair in the Samar campaigns, being the only leggin able to keep out the leeches.

Shipping Illustrated says: "Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., in an order to the captains of his fleet, has called attention to the passing of the time-honored response of the sailorman to his superiors of 'Aye, aye, sir,' when an order is given. Men now say, 'Very good, sir,' or 'Very well, sir,' which sounds almost sacrilegious to anyone reared in the old sea traditions. But that is not the worst. It is quite common to hear men-of-war men speaking of the right or left side when they mean starboard or port, downstairs or upstairs, instead of 'below' or 'aloft'; calling 'lines' ropes and the funnels 'smokestacks.' It seems that with the passing of training in sail the death knell of the language peculiar to the sea has also sounded, but it behooves naval commanders to preserve that most picturesque tradition of the olden days which, at any rate, is more significant and forceful than any slangy or commonplace substitute." Some nautical sharps favor the use of "right" and "left" to designate the sides of a ship, on the theory that in cases of imminent danger, where the loss of a fraction of a second may mean destruction, the mind should not be asked to stop to distinguish between "port" and "starboard," a hesitation which would not come with the use of "right" and "left," terms used from infancy, which the mind instinctively grasps the meaning of, and which does not come to the sailor accustomed to the use of "port" and "starboard." It was to promote simplicity and avoid error, that the old term of "larboard" was replaced by "port," on account of its similarity in sound to "starboard."

For the seventh consecutive year, The Journal of the American Medical Association for September 18 presents statistics of injuries received during the celebration of the Fourth of July, with particular reference to tetanus resulting from these injuries. The number of deaths was 215, and the injuries not fatal 5,093. It is stated that there are no doubt thousands of other cases not reported, although chiefly minor injuries. In the city of New York alone seven were killed and 559 injured, and nearly as many in Philadelphia. The Journal says: "There were 150 tetanus cases this year—almost double the record of last year, when 76 cases were reported. This is the largest number since 1903, when there were 415 cases. It is significant to note that the number—of

blank cartridge wounds correspondingly increased from 816 last year to 1,095 this year, and that the states having the largest numbers of blank cartridge injuries have also the largest numbers of tetanus cases. It is interesting also to state that from blank cartridge wounds there was a higher percentage of deaths (30.2) than from gunshot wounds (6.1 per cent.). The most common cause of the wound is the blank cartridge, and the usual site is the hand."

Mississippi Valley river improvement associations, which recently worked themselves into a high dudgeon because the board composed largely of Army engineers showed the commercial impracticability of the proposed deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf, via the Mississippi, should read a reprint from the publications of the Buffalo Historical Society on "The United States Government and the New York State Canals," by Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has had a large part in shaping the attitude of the Empire State toward waterways connecting the Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. One of the most important contributions to the literature of canals is the report made by Colonel Symons, under authority of the Secretary of War, on a route for a canal from the Lakes to the navigable waters of the Hudson River. This report was submitted June 23, 1897, and had the effect of killing the ship canal idea which had seized strongly upon the popular imagination. Canal experts consider this report the most conclusive demonstration ever made of the economic futility of expecting interchangeability in ships in different kinds of waters.

The view taken by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., former Governor of the Moro Province, and other close students of racial and religious conditions in the Philippines, that the strong hand of the United States is needed to keep the races from flying at each other's throats, was affirmed by Hon. W. Morgan Shuster in the final address on the Philippines recently delivered in the Clark University conferences on the countries of the Far East, at Worcester, Mass. Mr. Shuster has lived in the islands for eight years, during which period he has held the office of insular collector of customs, and for two years and a half subsequently he was secretary of public instruction and a member of the Philippine Commission. Mr. Shuster recognizes what the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has often referred to—the existence of intense religious differences, inextricably mingled with racial hatreds.

In a speech at a farewell dinner given in his honor at Simla, India, recently, Lord Kitchener, relinquishing command of the Indian army to become Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean forces, sympathized with young officers in their longing for battle, but he said no Commander-in-Chief sitting at the Viceroy's Council and helping to shape the destiny of the Empire could allow himself to be swayed by such considerations. He must feel that peace with honor was the greatest of all blessings. It was the bounden duty of every Commander-in-Chief to strive for readiness in war, but never to fritter away the resources of the country in unnecessary military adventures. The newly-created Field Marshal will, before assuming active duties on the Mediterranean station, establish a permanent home in England.

In a letter dated "U.S.S. Maine, Sept. 15, 1909," and addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Navy Relief Fund, Washington, D.C., Paymr. E. T. Hoopes, U.S.N., said: "By the wish of the crew of the U.S.S. Maine the balance on hand in the canteen, about \$783.76, will be turned over to the Navy Relief as soon as the accounts of the Maine are settled." In reply Lieut. Comdr. H. V. Butler, U.S.N., secretary, said: "The Board of Managers conveys to the crew of the U.S.S. Maine its appreciation of their wish to donate the balance on hand in the canteen to this society, thus supporting and encouraging this good work. This is the most liberal contribution that we have received so far, and I trust that the same spirit which prompted the gift will spread throughout the Service at large."

The Turkish Parliament is reported to have passed a law which compels every citizen to render a certain amount of military service. All races are to share in this service, and it is expected that a commingling of the various provinces will foster a better national spirit, but in order to avoid a suspicion of excessive militarism a supplementary estimate for the army was refused. The unification of Italy is credited to the adoption of universal military service, which lessened sectional animosities by bringing citizens of the various warring provinces into which Italy was formerly divided together into one army. It is to be hoped that a like result will follow in Turkey, and it no doubt will if the law of universal service is properly and impartially enforced.

The regimental polo team of the 6th Field Artillery returned to Fort Riley on Sept. 16 from Denver, bringing back the Walsh cup for the Rocky Mountain championship, the Walsh Junior Championship cup, the Lafayette Hughes cup and the Lawrence Phipps, Jr., Handicap cup. In the Junior Championship the team gave their opponents from four to nine goals. There were eighteen cups competed for in the tournament, and the team brought them all back to Fort Riley. These cups, together with the Fort Riley Championship Trophy, form a fine nucleus for the regimental plate. The victory was due to the hard riding and excellent team work of the officers.

The Agesilao Greco Fencing Academy, of Rome, Italy, requests the United States to send a representative of the Army to its special fencing class, which is to have an international character and a duration of two years. The principal object of the course is to extend the modern and practical form of fencing both with the saber and the sword, and to develop masters who can return to their respective countries and carry on instruction there. The course will open on Nov. 1, 1909, and end in October, 1911. Each foreign government is expected to pay about twenty dollars a month for each pupil.

The U.S. submarines Cuttlefish, Tarantula, Viper and Plunger and the parent ship Castine have been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet for the period of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.



## TRUTH ABOUT THE MIDSHIPMEN AT PERRY.

Collier's Weekly recently published an article in which, on the strength of newspaper reports, they sharply criticized the midshipmen of the Naval Academy for the alleged offense of taking unfair advantage of other contestants at Camp Perry by removing the stop pins of their rifle bolts and thus artificially quickening the action of their rifles. Collier's states that for this the score of these young men was thrown out, and demands that they, themselves, should be promptly expelled from the Naval Academy. An officer of the Army, who "for personal and official reasons" desires to have his name withheld, favors us with a copy of a letter he has sent to Collier's in denial of the charges against the young midshipmen. In this letter he says:

"I was present as a visitor at this competition during the whole of the team match, know all the members of the Academy team personally, saw their work, and know what they were doing. I had excellent opportunity to gain information, and the statements below are correct in every particular. The team reported for the rapid-fire stage standing high, with the prospect of gaining enough at rapid fire and skirmish to place them second only to the Navy team. Just below them, and separated by but a few points at this time, was the Wisconsin team; by a strange coincidence the range officer designated to superintend their firing was an officer of the Wisconsin National Guard. He inspected their rifles, the same rifles which repeatedly had been examined by other range officers during the course of the match, and passed unquestioned. He protested first about the trigger pulls being light, but was convinced that they supported the necessary three-pound weight; he next alleged that the bolt stops had been removed, and declined to permit the members of the team to participate in the contest.

"Lieutenant Williams, U.S.N., the team coach, promptly took the matter to the officer competent to decide, Lieutenant Colonel Evans, in command, who was shown that the bolt stops had not been removed, but were in place, though worn down, and on his statement that it would be 'All right' the firing proceeded. Had Lieutenant Williams not been informed that it would be 'All right' he could easily have had these questioned bolt stops replaced by new ones, and would have done so; but with the assurance given him, by what he had every reason to consider competent authority, he confidently sent his team ahead.

"The Wisconsin range officer now required the first three of the team firing to begin the test with 'pieces locked,' a procedure not required of any other contestant in the match. These men protested to the range officer, but he insisted that his arbitrary ruling be observed. This unwarranted ruling caused these three men to shoot the test in an unaccustomed manner, thereby materially diminishing their scores at this point. Lieutenant Williams, busy with the protest as to bolts, learned of this only in time to get the fourth and the subsequent men relieved from the ruling and permitted to shoot in the same manner as the competitors on all other teams.

"The Wisconsin captain, apparently still determined to place obstacles in the way of these young men, insisted on breaking in on their work and weighed the trigger pulls several times during the test, an act unaccustomed and unwarranted. By annoying and irritating them in many ways he upset their composure and thereby reduced the accuracy of their fire. As it developed, the chances of the Academy team were ruined. At the noon recess the members of the Academy team replaced their bolt stops with new, unworn ones. Skirmish fire followed, and two of these rifles, with new, perfect bolt stops, were rejected, after reference to the Chief Ordnance Officer of the National Match, Major Phillips, an officer of Infantry detailed to the Ordnance Department. The runs made by these guns were thrown out. I saw these rifles just as they were used; the bolt stops were in perfect condition and accomplished perfectly their function.

"When the run was finished one of these rifles was handed by Lieutenant Williams to Major Phillips, he apparently not recognizing it: on being asked what was its fault, if any, he examined it, and replied that so far as he could determine it was in perfect condition and pronounced the bolt stop all right. This, you will bear in mind, was his opinion of a rifle which, but a few minutes before, he had disqualified, causing the run shot by it to be thrown out.

"It is said that the night before the rapid-fire stage the Chief Range Officer instructed all range officers to inspect particularly for this bolt stop. Strangely enough all teams except the Navy and midshipmen teams received information that this was to be done. It is said that many teams worked the greater part of the night changing or inserting bolt stops so as to be prepared for this inspection. Why was such information withheld from these teams?

"It is the effort of every competitor to put his rifle in the best possible condition for the service required of it. Riflemen admit that not a Service rifle is issued which does not require some alteration or adjustment to obtain its highest degree of efficiency. Several distinguished marksmen informed me that they did not believe there was one single rifle issued by competitors at Camp Perry which had not had more or less alteration. One stated that he had adjusted his rifle, had altered and cut away certain parts, and in his opinion probably all rifle-men of experience did the same. It is known and not disputed that many rifles were used during the National Match prior to skirmish with no bolt stops at all, but none but midshipmen competitors were disqualified. The latest Firing Regulations, 1908, page 150, governing competitions, states: 'Arm to be Used.—In the authorized competitions officers and men will use the rifle or pistol as issued by the Ordnance Department for habitual use in service'; and, further, that sights shall not be altered and trigger pulls must be at least three pounds. By this it will be seen that alteration and adjustment are not against the spirit of the regulation, so long as uniformity in the trigger mechanism is maintained. As regards the midshipmen, but one member of this team had ever before participated in a national match, and only three of them knew what the bolt stop was, or its use, and after the protest was made, and their score discarded, these young men had to have this suddenly important bit of steel pointed out to them. The rifles of these youths whom Collier's would dismiss the Service, branded as cheats, liars and non-sports, were used in the match exactly as they were received by them from the authorities at the Naval Academy. They themselves made no alteration of bolt stops.

"The new guns as received from the arsenal were put in the hands of skilled workmen at the Academy, who cleaned the heavy oil from them, placed all their parts in working order, and made such alterations as seemed necessary to insure the free, smooth action of the mechanism. In the Navy it is customary for all ordnance when first received to be placed in charge of a gunner's mate, whose duty it is to make it as efficient a piece of mechanism as possible. This is practically what was done to

the rifles of the Academy team, and entirely without any responsibility on the part of the midshipmen to whom they were issued and who used them.

"Three years ago the midshipman team was welcomed to Camp Perry as a lot of boys, and tolerated as such, surprising everyone at the finish by their fine standing and excellent shooting. The following year they did equally well, and it was shown that they could beat many of the old, confident riflemen at their own sport. It would seem that this thought galvanized and irritated the older competitors, who hated to acknowledge the supremacy of the young men. If anyone is guilty of conduct unsportsmanlike, it is surely not the midshipmen. I am told that the captains of thirty teams signed a petition to have the decision against the midshipmen's rapid-fire score overruled by the National Board. Does that speak of unfair dealing, and cheating, and underhanded methods? Who better knows the customs of riflemen and competitors in these matches, the written and unwritten rules, the permissible and prohibited changes to arms, etc., than these team captains? Do you believe they would advise the condoning of a dishonorable act?"

## "NAVAL WASTE."

We confess our inability to fathom the intention of the Marine Review, of Cleveland, in publishing a series of articles on "Naval Waste." If they disclosed an effort to be fair and impartial, we might find excuse for them, but they display so unequivocally a bias and prejudice that they defeat whatever purpose the paper may have in publishing them. The latest effusion contains such statements as these: "About the most scornful thing that can be said of a merchant ship is that she needs more doctoring than a battleship. The cruise of the fleet to the Pacific, over which so much noise was made, was preceded by months of preparation and will be followed by months of overhauling, while the press is overloaded with columns of rot about the 'magnificent performance.' Every day in the year old rusty tramps set out on this same voyage without more than a few hours' preparation, and complete it, too, without a week's stop at every port of consequence along the way, and their crews think nothing at all of it." Any writer on naval matters who compares tramp ships with battleships, and cannot see the necessity of keeping the latter in a higher condition of efficiency, would see no reason why the soldiers of the country should have any more drilling and disciplining than the tramp of the country roads. It surprises us that the Review should admit to its columns articles based entirely upon a misconception of the responsibilities of men and things that may be called upon at any moment for the defense of the country. It needs no argument with intelligent fair-minded men to prove that emergency agencies must always be kept at a higher tension and in a greater state of preparedness than those which have only to perform a routine from which it is not intended they shall ever depart. A fire company represents the idea perfectly. Its service is of the emergency kind. At the first signal it must jump and run. Delay of a few seconds may mean its utter failure, and make worthless all its months of previous existence. In the very nature of things, its horses and equipment must be kept at the highest state of efficiency. So it is with the fleets of a country. They are to be used in the greatest emergency that can confront the nation. They must be ready for an instant's call, and to compare them to tramp steamers is to display an ignorance of comparative duties that is pitiful.

The Review then proceeds to point out the uselessness of some navy yard plants, but it seems utterly to overlook the fact that every effort of the Navy Department to eliminate certain navy yards is met by political pressure and political denunciation. Our columns have lately contained extracts from the fulminations of New Orleans organizations against the attempt of the Department to minimize the importance of the New Orleans Navy Yard, and the assertion has been hotly made that it is an attempt of the East to discriminate against the South. Even when the Department expressed fear that the battleship Mississippi might not successfully negotiate the winding and dangerous channel of the river up to Natchez, it was accused of all sorts of ulterior motives. Long ago yards which are practically useless to the Navy would have been abolished but for the clamor of the politicians and the protests made in Congress. So it may be found in nearly every case that it is the interference of political factors that cripple the Department in administering the affairs on a basis of Service economy. Instantly those affected by any economy make their protests to their Congressmen, and they, in turn, in fear of losing votes, use all their influence to continue the previous expenditures. However, with all that as we have before shown, the discipline and methods of the Navy have proved themselves of the highest value. We shall again cite the case of the building of the battleship Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard. Although at the beginning of the work nearly all the men were green hands, they were broken in so successfully by the methods obtaining at the yard that, when the battleship was finished, Naval Constr. William J. Baxter was able to say that he had a force of workmen which he would be willing to pit against any body of shipbuilders in the world. The remarkable showing he had made in the building of the ship was accomplished in the face of shorter hours for the Government employees and other drawbacks for which the yard was in no way responsible.

Our Cleveland contemporary, continuing, says: "Ruptures of tubes, pipes, flare-backs, etc., with more or less serious consequences, are of common occurrence. For the number of ships in commission and the number of days and miles run, the United States Navy record, instead of being something of an example in at least one respect is, compared with the merchant service, a jest and a toy. A complete and utter disregard of cost or of public opinion pervades the whole Service." Of course, all of this is the product of spleen, for none of it is true. Ship for ship, the Navy of the United States is as well managed as any other navy in the world. Within the last year the accidents in the French and British navies have been many, while those in our Navy have been practically nil. The voyage around the world elicited from naval commanders the world over only tributes of the highest praise for the efficiency of our fleet. That the longest cruise ever undertaken by a fleet was accomplished without a single accident was an achievement that we should think would make such diatribes as this impossible. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always worked in the interest of the warmest and most cordial relations between the Navy and the merchant marine, and we can only deprecate

this attempt of the Review to bring about anything resembling discord between them. Their interests lie together, and it is only a narrow policy, which must react against those who give it expression, that would seek to place them in antagonism. An effort has been made to put the Navy Department in a position of hostility to the merchant marine in employing foreign ships for the carrying of coal for the warships, but this is a matter which is entirely out of the hands of the Department, since the laws of Congress make it mandatory for the selection of the service of the lowest bidder. This is only one of the ways that ignorance or prejudice seeks to mar the harmony that has existed, and should exist, between the naval and the merchant marine.

## WHAT THE CAVALRY PROPOSE.

As the result of a discussion by the Fort Leavenworth Branch of the U.S. Cavalry Association, extending over several months, the Association evolved a scheme of promotion which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory, not only to the Cavalry Service, but to the entire line of the Army. The result is shown in the document which follows, for which we are indebted to the secretary of the Branch, Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.

A plan to promote the efficiency of the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry of the Army that meets with the approval of the officers of the Fort Leavenworth branch of the United States Cavalry Association:

I. That the number of officers in each arm of the Service be not limited to the number necessary to provide the full quota of officers for the legal organization of that arm, but for the full quota of officers for the authorized organization and enlisted strength of said arm, but also for extra officers for other needs of the Service.

II. That whenever the number of officers, in any grade of any arm of the Service is increased, the other arms, by the voluntary transfer of officers in such grade to the same grade of the arm thus increased, shall receive their proportionate share of said increase; i. e., the total number of officers of said grade in all the arms (before the increase) is to the number of officers of said grade in any one arm (before the increase) as the total increase in said grade is to the share of said arm in the increase. Provided: That, if in any arm, the requisite number of officers in such grade do not voluntarily transfer, the deficiency shall be made up from such officers of the next lower grade of that arm as may, in order of seniority, volunteer to transfer; and such officers of the next lower grade so volunteering shall be promoted and transferred to the arm that has been increased. Provided further, that officers thus transferred in the same grade to another arm shall take rank in that arm according to relative rank, and that any officer promoted and transferred, before such transfer is junior to any officer or officers of the arm to which he is thus promoted and transferred, and who, by reason of such promotion, becomes senior to said officer or officers of the arm to which transferred, such promoted officer shall retain his original number (and the lineal list of the grade to which promoted (and his resultant number on the relative list) until he shall have been passed by all those officers who were senior to him in that arm previous to such promotion and transfer, and thereupon he shall resume his advance on both the lineal and the relative lists.

III. That the ratio between the number of officers in the different grades shall be the same in all arms of the Service and that details, under the so-called 'extra officer' bill and the law providing for the detailed staff, shall be made (as far as practicable by this means), so as to correct existing inequalities in promotion.

IV. That additional regularity and rapidity of promotion, as far as such is necessary and practicable for the efficiency of the Service, shall be secured by eliminating the inefficiency in all grades (without or with pay according as the inefficiency is or is not due to the officer's own misconduct), and by retiring the least efficient in the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major with the rank and three-fourths of the pay of the next higher grade. Provided: That any field officer of over thirty years' service may elect voluntarily to retire with the next higher grade.

V. That no officer of the line of the Army below the grade of colonel shall be promoted until he shall have been declared by a board of officers of the Army to have passed a very thorough mental and physical examination, the mental examination to be as practical as possible and to cover sufficient ground to demonstrate whether the officer has made good use of his opportunities in his present grade and is thoroughly prepared to perform the duties of the grade to which he is to be advanced; no officer shall be promoted unless he is recommended for promotion by the board which examines him. If the officer is found disqualified physically by reason of physical disability contracted not through his own misconduct, he shall be retired as now provided by law. Should he be found disqualified mentally, he is to be retired on one year's pay, if his examination is for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant or captain; if for promotion to a grade above that of captain, he is to be retired on a fixed per cent. of his pay.

VI. That in time of peace a board of general officers shall be convened to recommend to the President the names of a certain number of colonels of the line whom the President considers qualified for promotion; and the President shall make his selection from those so recommended.

VII. That no person except a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy shall be appointed a second lieutenant in the Army until he had passed a thorough examination before an examining board and has been recommended by such board for appointment.

These propositions were submitted with others to the members of the branch in a printed circular providing for an affirmative or a negative vote. All the propositions submitted were approved, except the following:

VI. That some means should be provided whereby specially meritorious service can be rewarded and for this purpose a board should be convened once a year, with authority to make a thorough investigation of all officers whose services might be considered exceptionally good, and if the board believes that there are any officers whose services entitle them to special recommendation, the President may nominate them for promotion to the next higher grade. Officers so promoted to remain at the bottom of the grade to which they have been promoted until all officers who were senior to them have been promoted, when they will take their regular place in the line. No officer to be advanced more than one grade.

IX. That the Articles of War be so amended as to provide that when an officer is sentenced to dismissal by a court-martial the convening authority must approve or disapprove so much of the sentence as carries dismissal, but that it cannot be mitigated.

This last proposition was rejected, as it was believed by some that such a proposition would trench upon the prerogative of the President to grant reprieves, etc., and therefore unconstitutional, in which conclusion we entirely concur.

A series of tables are given showing the results of adopting this plan.

When the Field and Coast Artillery have filled the grade of second lieutenants to the maximum authorized by law, the number of officers in each grade in each arm, respectively, will be as follows, not including the detailed staff or Porto Rico Regiment, in all 3,196 officers:

Grade	Inf.	Cav.	F.A.	C.A.
Colonel	30	15	6	14
Lieutenant colonel	30	15	6	14
Major	90	45	12	42
Captain	450	225	66	210
First lieutenant	450	225	78	210
Second lieutenant	450	225	78	210
Totals	1,500	750	246	709

This will add to the Field Artillery six majors, twenty-



four captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants. It is proposed that eleven captains of Infantry and six of Cavalry be transferred to the Field Artillery, the five vacancies to be filled in like manner, thus giving each arm its proportionate share.

After the staff departments are wholly filled by details from the line, the number of officers in each grade of each arm should be as follows, the total being 3,619:

Grade	Inf.	Cav.	F.A.	C.A.	Total
Colonel	43	22	10	20	94
Lieutenant colonel	49	25	10	23	107
Major	136	68	27	64	295
Captain	522	261	104	243	1,130
First lieutenant	470	235	94	219	1,018
Second lieutenant	450	225	90	210	975
Totals	1,670	836	334	779	3,619

In the three higher grades may be noted a marked change in the ratios, in favor of better promotion.

In the following table the 612 officers are distributed to the different grades in accordance with the ratios prescribed in the bill as it passed the Senate, except that the 126 second lieutenants are distributed among the other grades. This is done because it is believed second lieutenants should spend their entire service in that grade with troops, especially so they are to remain in that grade but five or six years.

A, grade; B, present number; C, extra officers' bill; D, after passage of bill; E, ratios.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Colonel	94	46	140	Col. to Lieut. Col.	1-124
Lieutenant col.	107	68	175	Lieut. Col. to Maj.	1-233
Major	295	113	408	Major to captain	1-327
Captain	1,130	204	1,334	Capt. to 1st Lieut.	1-90
First lieutenant	1,018	181	1,199	1st Lt. to 2d Lt.	1-81
Second Lieut.	975	000	975		
Totals	3,619	612	4,231		

How large a measure of relief will be furnished by this readjustment of the ratios by means of the detailed staff and extra officers' bill will be shown by an application of the mortality and casualty tables to the fourth column in the above table, and any further relief necessary should be secured by the elimination of the least efficient in the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, by retiring them with the rank and 75 per cent. of the pay of the next higher grade.

From the letter of the Secretary of War accompanying S. 7254 (the Elimination bill) are taken the following percentages of each grade eliminated annually because of death, resignation, dismissal, dropping, wholly retiring, and retiring with 75 per cent. of pay: Generals, 20.00 per cent.; colonels, 5.90 per cent.; lieutenant colonels, 4.60 per cent.; majors, 3.50 per cent.; captains, 2.27 per cent.; first and second lieutenants, 1.88 per cent.

Following is a comparison of the length of service and age of promotion and under the Elimination bill, S. 7254:

	Service in years.	Under this plan.	Under S. 7254.	Age at promotion.	Under this plan.	Under S. 7254.
Lieutenant colonel	4	4	5 1/2	54	54	54
Major	4 1/2	6	5 1/2	50	50	50
Captain	10	10	46	44	44	44
First lieutenant	7 1/2	7	36	34	34	34
Second lieutenant	5 1/2	4	28 1/2	27	27	27

Applying this plan gradually, so as to have it in full force at the end of five years, will eliminate the following number of colonels and lieutenant colonels: 1,752 first year, 3,504 second year, 5,256 third year, 7,008 fourth year, 8,768 fifth year. The number of majors promoted as the result of vacancies created by this plan and by natural causes will be as follows: First year, 7,652; second, 9,404; third, 11,156; fourth, 12,908; fifth, 14,660; sixth, 14,660.

The following table compares the retired list of the line of the Army as it will be ultimately under existing condition, under the Elimination bill (S. 7254), and under this scheme:

Grade.	Under Present Conditions.	Under the Elimination Bill.	Under this Scheme.
Lieutenants	197.35	1,304.22	110.28
Captains	423.42	1,399.60	325.11
Majors	153.07	420.80	181.06
Lieutenant colonels	76.48	162.22	95.06
Colonels	320.99	103.29	602.65
Brigadier generals	86.75	76.67	234.26
Major generals	21.69	21.18	8.03
Lieutenant generals	4.34	3.03	8.03
Totals	1,284.09	3,491.01	2,430.61

The annual cost of each of these retired lists is as follows:

Under present conditions	\$3,862,647.66
Under the Elimination Bill	5,108,963.57
Under this scheme	8,142,000.00

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Alfred Slater has translated from the German of Professor F. Rausenberger, and Crosby, Lockwood and Son, London, have published, at the price of \$4.50, "The Theory of the Recoil of Guns with Recoil Cylinders," with three plates specially printed from the *Artilleristische Monatshefte*. It deals very exhaustively with a subject about which little is to be learned from English works, owing to the secrecy with which the science of gunnery is regarded. There is much excellent literature on this subject in foreign languages, and especially in German, the science of gunnery having been studied by the Germans with characteristic thoroughness. Among the many important books and magazine articles appearing in the German language none is more valuable than Professor Rausenberger's "Theorie der Rohrtück-laufgeschütze," of which this is a translation. It is declared to be the most complete treatise on the theory of recoil extant. By arrangement with the English publishers, the book is published in the United States by D. Van Nostrand Company, 23 Murray street, New York, one of the oldest and most reliable of our dealers in technical publications.

The War Department has issued from the office of the Chief of Staff "A Study of the Ilocos Language, Based Mainly on the Ilocos Grammar of P. Fr. José Naves, Cura of Santa Tomas, Union Province, Luzon, P.I., by Henry Swift, Major and Chaplain, 13th U.S. Inf., Manila, P.I., 1907."

"Almanack der Militär-Literatur" is the title of a work just issued in Leipzig, Germany, by Friedrich Engelmann Verlagshandlung. Designed for annual publication, this 1909 volume is of 881 pages, part I. giving 124 pages to the biographies and bibliographies of the German military writers; part II., 500 pages to German military and naval writings; part III. is devoted to a list of the military newspapers and magazines of all lands. For a time we thought the "United States," or, as the Germans call it, "Vereinigten Staaten," had been omitted, until we caught the headline "Nordamerika" over the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the other U.S. military publications, while Canada finds her proper place in the alphabetical arrangement, between Brazil and Chile. The list of our Service periodicals is not

complete, for we fail to find the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association, the Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association, Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers and the Military Surgeon. The painstaking compiler of this quite informing work is 1st Lieut. Otto Liman, d.L., political editor of Der Tag and the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger. The price of the book is seven marks, equivalent to \$1.75. Printed in Latin text, the work is very clear to the eye, and its dimensions, 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 1/2, make it a very handy volume of reference.

While several excellent works dealing with the laboratory side of malarial fevers have appeared in recent years, no complete treatise upon them has been printed in English since the volume entitled, "The Aestivo-autumnal (Remittent) Malarial Fevers," by Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., published in 1901. So great has been the advance in the prophylaxis of malarial disease in the last decade, and so numerous the discoveries in the etiology of these fevers, that Captain Craig has seen fit to bring out another book, which bears the title of "The Malarial Fevers." It is published by William Wood and Company, New York, and will add to the reputation of the author and lay the medical profession under a debt of gratitude, already large, for the encyclopedic character of the work. The painstaking and exhaustive nature of the labor of the author may be seen in the frequent credit given to previous writers whose observations are quoted. The work is a record of all the important advances and facts of interest to the student and clinician, and a mass of literature has been consulted, as the trained medical reader will quickly note. The book is very largely the result of personal experience gained in the United States military hospitals in this country, Cuba and the Philippines, and embodies the results of more than ten years of investigation and the study of thousands of cases of malarial fever. Captain Craig divides his book into parts: The etiology of malarial fevers; the general and special pathology; the symptomatology and clinical varieties; the sequelae, complications and prognosis; hemoglobinuric fever and the blood protozoa of man. This is the third book of large proportions by an Army medical officer to be reviewed in our columns in the last few months, the others, on hygiene exclusively, being by Colonel Havard and Major Ashburn. These books show the opportunities for serious study in different fields which the Regular medical establishment of the Army presents to-day. Captain Craig's work is illustrated with four colored plates, twenty-five clinical charts and twenty-eight photomicrographs and drawings. The high standing of the author in the scientific world is indicated by the terrace of titles under his name on the title page.

From the publishing house of R. Eisenschmidt, Berlin, Germany, we have received a book from the pen of Freiherr von Edelsheim, Rittmeister, 2. Garde, Ulanen-Regiment. This volume of 283 pages will prove of deep interest to all Cavalry officers students of their profession. The title of this very readable work is "Ueber kriegsmässige Ausbildung und Verwendung unserer Kavallerie," and its contents offer the following titles: Die Aufgaben der Kavallerie im Kriege; Ausrüstung und Bewaffnung; Organisation; Reiten; Gebrauch der blanken Waffen; Schiessausbildung; Schlitzengefecht; Exerzieren zu Pferd; Führung im Gefecht; Exerzieren zu Fuss; Felddienst; Verwendung im Kriege. Price, 4.50 mks. in paper; 5.50 mks. in cloth.

#### WAR GAMES.

The war game "Bellax," recently invented by a British officer, to which we referred in our issue of Sept. 4, page 4, recalls the game "Strategos," devised thirty years ago by Charles A. L. Totten, then a first lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Artillery. Secretary of War Ramsey thought so much of it that in 1880 he had a number of copies of the rules issued for use in the Regular Army. The apparatus provided for the minor tactical game, the grand tactical game, the battle game and the advanced game. The rules and description of the game came in two volumes, one giving plates, tables and statistics, and the other explaining the play, with text and appendices. The statistics were worked out with the usual exhaustive thoroughness characteristic of the author. Ratios and proportions were given that would do justice to an astronomer calculating the orbits of unseen planets. For example, we were told that when fresh infantry in line is attacked by cavalry the ratio is five to one in favor of infantry, and only three to one if in column. In the case of cavalry versus obstacles, such as bridge, ditch, sunken road, etc., held by skirmishers, ground in front not being open for 800 yards, the ratio is three to one in favor of the skirmishers keeping the cavalry from surmounting the obstacles. When veterans and new troops meet, the chances are four to one in favor of the veterans, although Caesar's estimate was only two to one. Here is a succession of ratios which show the thoroughness of Lieutenant Totten: The odds in favor of the assailant, when troops are attacked by surprise, if in line, are three to two; if in column, three to one; if in skirmishing order, two to one; if already in melée, charging, etc., four to one. That Lieutenant Totten kept well in touch with current military history and development is shown by his frequent references to articles in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Interesting comment on the instructional value of this game is made by the report of the board of Regular officers convened by orders from headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, in June, 1878, to investigate the practical value of the invention. This board preferred "Strategos" to the Prussian "Kriegsspiel," because of greater explicitness in the rules for the guidance and information of the referee, more minute analysis of conditions of actual conflict, more accurate determination of ratios, etc. A member of this board was Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U.S. Art., now brigadier general, retired. A board of National Guard officers of California also recommended it to all Guardsmen. Games more or less military in their features are far from being the outgrowth of the last few years of progress in teaching the art and science of war. Soldiers have always regarded the ancient game of chess as essentially a battle game, in which the relative values and powers of the various arms formed the important study. Likewise, the game of checkers, or draughts, several hundred years older than chess, according to some students, is one governed by the great underlying military principle of decisive concentration at an opportune moment. The game of "Kriegsspiel" (war game) has been played in Prussia since its invention in 1820 by von Reisswitz, who conceived the idea of transferring the study of military principles from the checkerboard to the map. His son, a first lieutenant in the Prussian Guard Artillery, added

to the details of the game, and in 1824 published it in Berlin under the title of "Instructions for Representing Military Maneuvers by the Apparatus of the Kriegsspiel."

Since then numerous codes of rules governing of the more modern "Kriegsspiel" was introduced into the game have appeared. "Kriegsspiel" was brought to this country over thirty years ago by Col. W. R. Livermore, C.E., and was played at Willett's Point and West Point. A game called "Royal Chess" was once played to some extent in "the old Army." During the Civil War several sets of tactical blocks were invented by Capt. G. Douglas Brewerton. There was also "War Chess or the Game of Battle," published in 1866, and Dr. Wilhelm's "Militaire," published in 1876. The game published in 1872 by the British War Office, and sometimes known as "Aldershot," was merely a free translation of one of these Prussian codes. The claim for "Strategos" made by its designer was that "it combined all the elementary problems into such a gradual series as to afford a progressive teacher in every branch of practical military study." In ranking the pieces of the game, Lieutenant Totten gave infantry precedence, calling it the "main and combatant part of the army," and, approving its century-old designation of the "Queen of Battles," makes this quotation from Lippitt, which will please infantrymen everywhere: "Artillery prepares the victory, infantry achieves it, cavalry completes it and secures its fruits. Artillery as an arm is mainly defensive, cavalry offensive, and infantry both offensive and defensive."

The description of "Bellax" has called out from Randolph Cummings, of 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., a suggestion that possibly the game is a modification of his own game called "War, or Battles American." The board on which this game is played has a map on both sides, regularly spaced for moving, with boundary or frontier lines, and by shifting the maps one gets eight different fields to play over. One can take the place of General Lee with Richmond to defend, or the place of General Grant, while if one wishes to go to South Africa there is a chance to reproduce DeWet's battles in miniature. The game is played with two armies of twenty-four pieces, twelve to a side. There are 100 counters, equally divided, and a box and dice complete the equipment. The maps show towns, roads, rivers and mountains. Guerrilla warfare is also provided for, with special rules. There have been so many military games invented, as we have shown, that it is not easy to prove that one's ideas on that subject have been appropriated by another.

#### EYE ADJUSTMENT FOR RIFLE SHOOTING.

The importance of eye adjustment for rifle shooting is emphasized by Dr. Jesse N. Reeve, of Washington, D.C., who believes that a man with proper correction of visual defects should be able to shoot at the age of threescore and ten as well as at twenty-five, so far as the eye itself is concerned. In an article in Ophthalmology he discusses "Refraction for Men Who Shoot," in which he asserts that there is not one man in ten whose shooting cannot be improved by having the proper correction made of the defects of his eyes. Nothing is harder on the eyes than long-range target shooting. The concentrated gaze, constant shifting of the focus, the dust and glare and gases from the powder make a few hours on the range trying on good eyes, and if there is any defect it will be brought to the notice of anyone trying to do good work. Considering the paramount importance of the eyes in rifle practice, it would seem, according to the doctor, the most natural thing for a man to have his eyes put in order before he begins practice. A rear peep sight should, he argues, be used by a man with any defect of vision to avoid the formation of the pernicious habit of continually looking from target to sight and back, which is apt to happen when the accommodation begins to fail. Using a peep sight the eye will always take the center, and the sight can be ignored. The ordinary spheric or spherocylindrical lens is well enough for most patients, but they will not do for shooting at all. Glasses giving perfect satisfaction for ordinary use will not as a rule do for target practice.

A method Dr. Reeve has used with much success, where toric lenses cannot be used, is to place correcting lenses in the disc of the peep sight. An amber-colored glass he has found the best protection against the dust and glare of a range. Many men have given up shooting when only in their prime on account of some slight eye error, the correction of which, by an oculist, would have made their rifle practice more comfortable than ever before. Dr. Reeve warns against the practice of having "the eyes tested free," the common advertisement of opticians who often give an improperly adjusted glass, hurting the eyes rather than benefiting them. At a county fair in Maine a year ago was an itinerant eye doctor, who stood near the grandstand and shouted: "Right this way to have your eyes examined free. Correct glasses furnished for fifty cents." In the grandstand sat one of the most eminent of New York's oculists, who watched with mingled feelings of pity and disgust the stream of victims who went up to this quack to have their eyes ruined. Many men who practice rifle shooting use reading glasses for incipient long-sightedness, and for these the extraordinary strain of target shooting is too much for their eyes. A busy oculist will prescribe for such cases without understanding the range strain, and Dr. Reeve advises eye specialists having patients among riflemen to visit a gun store and look at the different sights and their adjustment. The essayist touched only on the strain of outdoor shooting, but there is another kind of strain, that of indoor shooting, where the eye must look along a stretch of darkness, to get the lighted target. One of the best shots in America, who has been on several international teams, told us that he shot as little as possible on the armory range lest it should injure him for outdoor shooting. On the other hand are those who insist that indoor shooting is less injurious than outdoor because there is no mirage and the glare on the target is not so trying.

The necessity of adjusting the eye with glasses to the difficulties and strain of shooting suggests that it might be advantageous to have oculists on the range to examine eyes and give the proper glass corrections. This could be done by one or more specialists provided by the state. If men are provided for taking care of the rifles and seeing to the other details of shooting, it would not be inconsistent or illogical for some provision to be made for insuring the right kind of sight. It is absurd to think of the state losing the services of men who would make excellent shots if they had the proper glasses. Many of the "unaccountables" generally



blamed upon defective ammunition may be due to a sudden tremor of the vision, sometimes to a spasm of the ciliary muscle when under the strain of "holding" at the critical moment of pressing the trigger. Too many men are ready to drop into a cheap store and there have their eyes treated when they would not think of having a pup treated for distemper by anyone but a competent veterinarian or their guns mended by any but a specialist. Last summer a New Yorker visited a Broadway optician to have his eyes examined. The tester whisked him through two or three tests and made the prescription for his glass. He happened to speak of red as an "actinic color." The patient had been reading of the tests of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in the Philippines to prove the value of red as a non-actinic color. Immediately he saw the ignorance of the examiner, and decided to bring his incompetence to the attention of the County Medical Society. The sign on the window of the optician read, "Eyes tested by a registered physician." A rifleman going to so incompetent an "oculist" might have his eyes permanently ruined, whereas an examiner provided by the state would give careful treatment. Of course, if a sight is to be placed in a gun fitted for one kind of eye, the same consideration must be given to eyes of another kind, and this would necessitate a most scientific adjustment of sights to the differences in eyes. The basis of true competition in rifle shooting is absolute fairness in the condition, and this would disappear if some were allowed the use of special glasses, equivalent to special sights, while others were deprived of them, whatever the cause of this deprivation might be. Nor is it well to encourage target practice under conditions not adapted to shooting when in line of battle with an enemy in front of you.

#### PHYSICAL TESTS FOR THE ARMY.

The Military Surgeon, discussing the question of physical tests for officers, doubts whether physical examinations which have been advanced by some as an alternative to tests would answer the purpose so well. The physical test, it believes, has benefited the Army not only by eliminating some physically unfit officers, but by bringing about more hygienic living for the Services generally. It sees no force in the objection often made that it is unfair and illogical to have the same test for the younger field officers, say of forty years, and the seniors, who are nearing the retiring age, for the object of the test is to set a minimum standard of fighters War has no respect for age or rank, and the field officer who cannot ride thirty miles a day for three successive days may be fairly considered unfit for the strains of war, whether forty or sixty-three years old. Though the suggestion that it would be better to take into consideration the work which would reasonably be expected from the various branches of the Services in the various grades of war, and then to give appropriate tests in each class, has much to recommend it to our medical contemporary, it thinks the difficulty and complications inevitable in working out such a plan militate against it. Not only does it not consider it unreasonable to apply the test to judge advocates and commissary officers, since in time of war they may be called upon to do duty requiring great physical exertion, but it also can see no reason why the test should not include all officers below the grade of general officer of the Army, and a like grade in the Navy. Officers of the Navy do not stand in need of such tests, since the exactions of war will not so greatly increase the demands upon their physical powers over the demands of peace. Officers who are to be summoned to these tests should have available competent advice in regard to how they may get and keep in good condition. This is by no means a simple problem, dealing as it must with ages from twenty-one to threescore. This duty must devolve upon medical officers, and the Military Surgeon suggests that competent medical officers be selected and that facilities be given to them to study the question exhaustively, so that they may speak authoritatively on this subject.

Capt. J. J. Boniface, 2d U.S. Cav., contributes to the current Journal of Military Service Institution, a paper on lines similar to the remarks of the paper above quoted. It contains statements, in tabular form at that, too, which are fitted to cause distinct shocks to officers who have been excusing themselves from taking exercise for these reasons: Too busy, enough exercise is got daily by ordinary drills, etc.; lack of suitable surroundings, equipment, tennis courts, etc.; inclement weather, especially during winter season; target practice. Taking the first objection about being too busy, Captain Boniface points to his own experience. He is thirty-four years old and is a regimental staff officer, a Q.M. and is also constructing Q.M. with all the multitudinous duties and details inseparable from that work, and necessitating much office work. Conscious of the need of physical exercise, he goes at it systematically and gives a record of what he did in May, 1909. For the thirty-one days he covered 89.5 miles afoot, rode 123 miles, and spent fifteen hours in the gymnasium, an average of nearly three miles a day on foot and four miles on horseback. On only twelve days of the month did he fail both to ride and walk. On fourteen days he spent an hour each in the gymnasium, and some of these days were when he both rode and walked. On May 5 he rode thirty miles and walked three, and on May 9 he walked eight miles and spent an hour in the gym. Indoors his exercise involved the flying rings, the trapeze, parallel bars, horizontal bars, vaulting horse, vaulting bar, Indian clubs, medicine ball, boxing, high jumping and running on the track. As to sufficiency of exercise in the ordinary drills, he points out that in winter each troop drilled forty minutes in the riding hall. If the individual officer only sat his horse in the middle of the hall and did not do the simpler "stunts" how much exercise did he get out of the drill, and how much did he get out of "stables" in the afternoon? Let him add all the exercise of court-martial duty, survey reports, etc., and still an hour's brisk cross-country walk or an hour's work in the gymnasium, followed with a short cold bath and a rubdown, would still be found profitable and far ahead of what attractions the post club might have to offer. As to lack of suitable surroundings, most posts have good gymnasiums, roads can be walked or ridden, and boxing needs only two men and a set of gloves. The inclemency of the weather is no excuse, he finds, for the gym can always be used and in most weathers, whether cold, snowy or muddy, one can walk and should enjoy it. The objection based on target practice, the essayist believes, has weight, for

target practice is hard and fatiguing and gives an officer riding, walking and hard work, with plenty of fresh air. "All of which leads me to believe that officers are better off for field service and for their daily work if they enter upon daily exercise and have to certify monthly as to what they have done than they are by being required to rush into an annual walk or ride. If such a monthly certification of physical exercise be required the amount demanded, he fears, might be too severe or too unreasonable if laid down by an officer unfamiliar with such things, and so Captain Boniface prepares an estimate of the proper amount of monthly exercise, as follows: For first and second lieutenants and captains of less than fifteen years' service—walks, 90 miles; rides, 150 miles; gymnasium, 10 hours; for senior captains, majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels—walks, 60 miles; rides, 100 miles; gymnasium, 5 hours. Above all, the essayist enjoins independence in each officer in what he does so that he may suit his own time and pleasure, for in this way there would be no irritation.

#### SOUND ADVICE FROM A SOUND SOLDIER.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 125 enlisted men of the 11th Cavalry have been gathered into the post school under the direction of Rev. George J. Waring, chaplain, who has exerted himself to make the attendance as large as possible. At the opening of the school, on the evening of Sept. 14, the men present were addressed by Col. James Parker, 11th Cav. Calling attention to the prospective growth of our population in twenty years to at least 150,000,000, Colonel Parker said:

"It does not need a great deal of foresight to see that there must come a time when our country will be plunged into war with some of the great nations to maintain her supremacy. Then, indeed, she will not have an army of sixty, eighty or a hundred thousand, but of one or two millions of trained men. She will need and will call upon all her sons, who have been trained in arms, especially those, like you, who have been educated in military tactics in the Regular Army. No doubt many of you young men here to-night will leave the Army after one or two enlistments and will become men of importance in the towns in which you will live. If you have taken advantage of obtaining an education, which the Government now places at your disposal, when the day comes that your services will be needed, you can come forward and ask to be given command of a troop or company, or a squadron or a battalion, as the case may be, and you can thus be of very practical service to your country as well as credit to yourselves. Some of the greatest generals that ever lived were private soldiers. General Angereau, Napoleon's most valiant soldier, served as a private for seventeen years. General Massena served as a private soldier for fourteen years. Marshal Ney and Murat, who afterward became the king of Naples, served in the ranks as private soldiers. In our own Army we have many instances of soldiers rising to the highest position. For instance, General Chaffee, who is a lieutenant general, and who was at one time at the head of our Army, and one of the best soldiers I have ever known, was an enlisted man in the Regular Army. And there are twenty-five generals, active and retired, and scores of colonels, majors and other officers, who were once, like you are to-day, enlisted men. There is no reason whatever why you should not aspire to the same position, and the very best means that I know of, whereby you can reach it, is by completing your education. Take this opportunity, then, to improve yourselves. Attend school regularly and pay strict attention to the explanations of your teachers and I have no hesitation in saying that the time and labor you will expend during the next six months will be the most profitable investment you have ever made."

The Colonel's speech was listened to with the deepest interest and he was applauded again and again.

#### COLONEL WAGNER'S QUEER CONVEYANCE.

The following correspondence, recently dug out of the official archives of the Q.M.D. in Manila by an officer who appreciates a good thing on sight, will afford a pleasing reminder of old times in Manila:

Headquarters Department of Southern Luzon, Manila, P.I., July 6, 1901.  
To the Depot Quartermaster, Manila, P.I.  
Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that, though application was made some weeks ago for a suitable conveyance for the use of the Inspector General of this Department and myself, the only result thus far has been the hope that makes the heart sick, and which at the same time makes the rest of one's individuality extremely tired. The fact that the conveyance now in use by Major Beach and myself is an unattractive combination of a hearse and a

chicken-coop is one that I can endure in a becoming spirit of humility, though it might seem proper that there should be some visible evidence that in the matter of transportation the senior staff officer of an important department is given more consideration than is habitually extended to a company sloop-barrel; but it may be well doubted whether it accords with the best interests of the Service to provide such a rickety and jolting conveyance for a staff officer that upon his arrival at his office he finds his inner man churned into an unlovely omelet, composed of his viscera, his conscience and his professional attainments.

This request is neither inspired by pride nor prompted by the spirit of avarice. I do not aspire to an iron chariot such as baffled Judah in his campaign against the Canaanites of the valley (Judges 1:19), nor even to a buckboard of a pattern famous in more recent military history. Nay more, I do not even aspire to a participation in the wheeled glory of my juniors in rank on duty at Division Headquarters, nor to the vehicular grandeur of a newly created quartermaster, but I would like to have a conveyance which I could leave standing with a reasonable degree of confidence that it would not be removed in my absence by a police party as an offense against the landscape or a menace to sanitation.

The vehicle with which I am now provided offers an appearance of impending disintegration not unlike that of a man with his suspenders broken and ten Mexican dollars in his trousers pockets; and its imitation of the "one-hoss-shay" is doubtless delayed only by a Castilian spirit of procrastination acquired by its makers.

To be sure, there remains the alternative of walking through the burning rays of a tropical sun, which would be perfectly feasible if one could escape a sunstroke or consider his liver with the same indifference that the late Mr. Vanderbilt entertained for the public; but the alternative of my melting away in perspiration fading away in an atmosphere of humiliation is not attractive to me, though it may not be devoid of hopeful features for the junior officers of my corps.

Trusting that this delay in the matter of providing me with a suitable conveyance is due merely to a climatic spirit of mañana, and is not an evidence of original sin on the part of the Quartermaster's Department, I am,

Very respectfully,  
ARTHUR WAGNER, Lieut. Col. and Adj. Gen., U.S.A.,  
First Indorsement, Office of Depot Quartermaster, Manila, P.I., July 8, 1901.

Respectfully referred to 2d Lieut. B. Kossman, 35th Inf., U.S.V., assistant to the depot quartermaster, in charge of land transportation, Manila, with the hope that we can repair, rejuvenate, or even substitute a good quiler for this cross between a hearse and a chicken coop now used by Colonel Wagner. This paper to be returned with report of action.

JOHN T. KNIGHT, Major and Q.M., U.S.A., Depot Q.M.,  
Second Indorsement, Office of Land Transportation, Manila, P.I., July 11, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the depot quartermaster, Manila, with the information that the "one-hoss-shay" has been replaced by a new quiler, thus providing a more suitable vehicle for such proportions of the staff officers of the Department of Southern Luzon as may still remain intact and susceptible of conveyance.

Regretting the inability of this branch of the Service in the way of restoration of wrecked viscera and individual consciences, it is respectfully suggested that this part of the communication be referred to the Medical Department of the Army, and to some reputable chaplain, respectively, for such repairs and restoration as they may be able to make.

B. KOSSMAN, 2d Lieut., 35th Vol. Inf., Acting Q.M., in charge of Land Transportation.

#### RETIREMENT OF N.C.O.'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 1445, "Indelible" has surely hit the bull's-eye; at least, he has made a close five. Don't amend A.R. 133; there are too many amendments now. Chiefs of bureaus should send out a gentle reminder that retirement is in order.

To my knowledge, there are two master signal electricians, two sergeants, first class H.C., and one first class sergeant of the Signal Corps, who have more than thirty years' service, counting the double time. There are a number of deserving N.C.O.'s, who have been informed that they stand one, two or three on the eligible list, and they are anxiously awaiting the retirement of the above.

JUSTICE.

#### MEMORIAL WINDOW, U.S.M.A. CHAPEL.

Those who send in contributions to the fund for the memorial window for the cadet chapel at West Point in response to the circular issued by the committee of the Association of Graduates are requested to direct their letters plainly to Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, Treasurer, Association of Graduates, West Point, N.Y. This will insure immediate delivery at their final destination. Checks and postal notes should be made payable to Charles P. Echols, treasurer. All amounts received to date of Sept. 15, 1909, have been acknowledged directly to the contributors.

CHARLES W. LARNED, Col. and Prof., U.S.M.A.,  
Chairman, M.W. Committee.

#### TRIAL OF CURTIS TURBINE IN JAPAN.

In our issue of Aug. 21, page 1447, we gave an advance report received by cable of the trials of the Japanese armored cruiser Ibuki at the Kure Navy Yard. We have since received from the Fore River Shipbuilding Company the fuller report, which follows. As we stated in our previous report, the Ibuki is equipped with Curtis marine reversible turbines, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., U.S.A., which were shipped to Japan and installed in the vessel at the Kure yard. The turbines drive twin screws, are of 12 ft. pitch diameter, 7-stage type, and were guaranteed to deliver 21,600 brake horsepower. The following table gives the results obtained on the various trials:

	1-5 Power.	2-5 Power.	3-5 Power.	4-5 Power.	Full Power.
Duration of trial, hours.....	8	8	24	6	6
Steam chest press, gauge.....	221	228	230	240	239
Quality of steam.....	Sat.	Sat.	35° Sup.	28° Sup.	53° Sup.
Exh. shell vacuum, inches.....	28.1	27.5	27.2	26.4	25.7
Revolutions per minute.....	151.2	189.1	215.7	235.5	250.5
Brake horsepower.....	5977	10077	15730	20978	27142
Water per hr. for main turbines.....	10802.1	18308.3	25691.0	33038.9	40798.7
Water rate per B.H.P.....	21.27	18.17	16.35	15.73	15.03
Available B.T.U. in steam.....	348	337	341.5	329	325.8
Efficiency of turbines, per cent.....	34.3	41.6	45.5	49.2	53
Water rate corrected to contract conditions.....	16.76	17	.....	.....	13.88
Guaranteed water rate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

The contract guarantees were made on a basis of 250 lbs. steam pressure, and 28 inches vacuum at 200 revolutions for 2-5 power and 255 revolutions at full power. The actual trial conditions were somewhat under these, and the corrected water rates in the table are to allow for the differences. The reversing power of the turbines was tested at the end of the 4-5 power run by running

astern for fifteen minutes, keeping the same firing interval and conditions in the boiler room as were used in going ahead. The turbines ran reversed at 186.3 revolutions and developed 11,035 brake horsepower. Also the general maneuvering qualities of the vessel were excellent.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company have also supplied Curtis turbines for the battleship Aki, and Japanese yards are building Curtis turbines for two other battleships and three scout cruisers; two of the latter were ordered as a result of the successful outcome of the Ibuki trials.

Each of the turbines of the Ibuki has seven ahead wheels and two reverse wheels, all in one casing, and each in a compartment formed by diaphragms inside the casing. The first ahead wheel and each of the reverse wheels has four rows of moving buckets, while the remaining wheels have three rows each. The steam leaving any wheel is directed through nozzles in the diaphragms

on to the buckets of the next wheel. The turbines are reversed by simply shutting off steam from the ahead steam chest and opening the valve to the astern steam chest. The above turbines of the Ibuki are similar to those on the U.S. scout cruiser Salem, except that their pitch diameter is two feet greater than in those of the Salem.



## A NOVEL SYSTEM OF DISCIPLINE.

During our service in the field at Morris Island, S.C., I was seated in the headquarters tent of Gen. Truman Seymour, together with us a young graduate of the Military Academy, who had but lately reported for duty. Colonel Blank, of the 1st South Carolina (colored) Regiment, entered the tent, a man standing six feet six in his boots and spurs, long and lank, and cadaverous in appearance.

He had been called from Kansas, where at one time he figured as a Jay Hawker, as one well suited to take in hand the "contrabands," as the negroes coming into our lines were called. Gen. B. F. Butler having solved the difficulty that arose about taking possession of Southern property by declaring the negroes to be "contraband of war."

"General," our visitor said, "three of my men deserted last night, but were captured before they got through our picket lines. I had them tried by drumhead court-martial, and shot at break of day in the presence of my command." "All right, colonel," replied the general, "but I hope you complied with all requirements of law." "Yes, sir," the colonel said, "I made sure of that." And as the general continued his writing, the speaker turned to the newly fledged young officer, to whom his remarks intended for the general were addressed. "Are you a West Pointer?" he inquired, and, after being assured on this question, he further asked, "Do they teach you how to discipline niggers down there?" "Yes, sir," the lieutenant replied, "at least, they teach us the general principles of discipline, which answer as well for the black man as for the white."

"Not at all, sir! Not at all! When you order a nigger, shoot first and order afterward. Yesterday," the colonel went on, "I had a noisy crowd on the front deck of a steamer loaded with stores, and as there was altogether too much talking I whipped out my revolver and fired, taking off the ear of one of the damned scoundrels. I then ordered silence, and there was silence. Yes, sir, to discipline niggers shoot first and order afterward." This, then, was the lesson in discipline, and now for its application. And this comes from the young gentleman himself, and not at second hand.

It would appear that, being charged with the transportation of a large supply of powder from Hilton Head, S.C., to the base of operations on the Coast Islands, when his steamer arrived at the landing at Folly Island he was furnished a detail of thirty negro soldiers under a white lieutenant. Finding that this officer was getting no work out of his men and that the boat would not be unloaded in time to pass over the bar before fall of the tide, he admonished the lieutenant to wake up his men. "Suppose you try your hand on them," replied the officer of colored troops. "All right, sir, I will," said the narrator of this story. "Give me your revolver." With the injunction of the Kansas colonel fresh in mind, he ejaculated, "I'll show you how to make your men work." With this, he sprang from the deck to the gunwale of the boat, at a point where the gangplank inclined in both directions, and, with pistol upraised, at full cock, he prefaced his threat in a manner which will not bear repetition on this page. Scarce had the words passed his lips when down he came under the operation of the great law of nature, and over he went by back somersault, disappearing in the direction from whence he had appeared, pistol skidding in one direction and he in another much, it is presumed, to the gratification or delectation of the officer who had loaned the pistol.

Matters, however, did not end just there, so the gentleman who had sustained this shock, both to physical and moral nature, picked himself up, adjusted his top boots and spurs, brushed the dust from his brand-new Hatfield riding suit, and, sneaking round to the, at one time, ladies' cabin, peered through the windows to see what effect this disaster had had upon the multitude without. Some dozen or more officers of both Services were on the wharf at the time, "Old Clits," of the Navy, among the number, and all of these, for the most part, were bent double from laughter, and even the negroes themselves were in high glee over the performance.

It is needless to say that the young officer was run to death for many months thereafter, but this he did not mind, since upon reflection he became convinced that had his revolver gone off, as well it might have done, or a life had been sacrificed at his hands, the consequences for him might have been nothing short of dismissal from the Service and imprisonment for life. So much, then, for this novel system of discipline.

RETIRED.

## ACCOMMODATION ON ARMY TRANSPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of Aug. 14 there appeared a list of passengers sailing on the Sheridan for Manila. Among the first-class passengers were numerous civilian clerks of various staff departments and the Insular Government and their families. Among the second-class passengers were several post, regimental and general non-commissioned staff officers and their families. This method of assignment of accommodation on Army transports is so habitual that one is led to inquire why, in view of Par. 95 and other paragraphs of the Regulations, the non-commissioned staff officer, or a member of his family, should be furnished a class of accommodation inferior to that allowed a civilian employee.

Speaking of the non-commissioned officer, the Chief of Staff has said (Report Secretary of War, 1907): "Increased privileges, allowances and dignity may be counted upon as much as pay to make these grades sought by men who are capable of filling them. There is no danger in such a course. The man who undertakes to devote his life to this line of work is entitled for his faithfulness to a higher degree of respect than the apprentice whose mind is still unmade. \* \* \* Increased respect yielded from those above and required from those below will only increase his respect for himself and his pride in his work."

Judging from the above, and Regulations, orders and official addresses along similar lines, one would naturally conclude that next after the commissioned officers the sergeants of the staff would receive the utmost consideration within military circles, where the "privileges, allowances and dignity" are under the sole control of the War Department. Yet, as is shown by the instance cited, and in others similar, "the faithful and well-tried sergeant" receives less consideration than the perhaps temporary civilian employee. This is neither conducive to self-respect on the part of the sergeant nor to the dignity which should attach to his position in the eyes of his subordinates. The private can have but little

regard for the position of the sergeant major when he sees that the latter is not considered worthy of the same consideration as is shown the civilian employee.

There is something peculiar in the attitude of the War Department toward the non-commissioned staff officer. To obtain his position the sergeant of the staff is required, in the majority of cases, to pass an examination at least equal to that required of the civilian clerk; his military record and character must be above reproach; his appointment rests solely with his superiors; he is in brief, from every point of view, the selected non-commissioned officer. In view of the conditions which surround the appointment and service of the non-commissioned staff officer, it cannot be alleged that military discipline would be subverted by placing him upon a footing of equality with the civilian clerk as to transportation on Government vessels. The War Department and subordinate commanders are continually exhorting on the subject of the "dignity of the non-commissioned officer"; here is a case in which, if genuinely desirous of improving their status, the War Department can do much within the limits of a very brief order, to show that the non-commissioned officer is a little more than a private with chevrons on his arm. The Chief of Staff aptly says, "There is no danger in such a course." Military discipline must, indeed, be a weaker institution than the writer has found it, if after ten or fifteen years of Army service the non-commissioned officer has not learnt the line which separates official from social relations with his commissioned superiors.

Similar transportation arrangements exist on many of the Government steamers which connect artillery island posts with the mainland. On these boats the non-commissioned officer and his family have the choice of freezing on the open deck in winter, exposed to rain, wind and snow, or the alternative of occupying a bench in the cargo space alongside the engine, fire room and gallery. Nearly all these harbor boats have large cabins and a promenade deck, the area of both combined being about equal to that of the vessel's entire deck surface. This cabin and promenade deck are reserved exclusively for officers and their families, although there is ample room for every non-commissioned staff officer who might wish to occupy a seat. Civilians, such as agents, bill collectors, contractors and clerks, are allowed the privilege of the cabin and upper deck—a privilege denied on an Army boat to the highest grades of non-commissioned officers. It must be plain to the War Department that, while they exclude such non-commissioned officers from certain portions of Army boats, proprietors of civilian public resorts are not without justification when they exclude the average soldier in uniform, simply because he is a soldier.

This is no plea for "social relations" between the commissioned and the non-commissioned grades; the military status of each precludes the possibility of such relations; the position of each is definitely fixed and should so remain. But it is the very rigidity and inflexibility of military discipline, acquired by years of service, which make it possible and desirable to accord to the higher non-commissioned grades those "increased privileges, allowances and dignity" which would tend so much to elevate their status and to improve the morale of the enlisted personnel in general.

TRANSPORT.

## PROPOSED BASIS FOR STANDING ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In discussing your editorial remarks upon the proposition of the ex-Confederate in the Artillery Journal concerning a basis for the strength of our Regular Army, Lieutenant Boone, 3d Cav., in your issue of May 29, proposed a percentage basis, and suggested one-tenth of one per cent. of our population as the proper strength for our Regular Army. Lieutenant Boone's plan, as he himself says, "has nothing to do with war times; it is a peace measure only; nor has it anything to do with what sized standing Army this country ought to have." I have nothing to add to Lieutenant Boone's arraignment of his own proposition, except to say that his plan has been proposed at various times, and has been found unsatisfactory upon the grounds which he has stated so concisely.

Foreign nations have a definite basis upon which to work in determining the strength of their armed forces, based upon their actual needs for national defense. France regulates the strength of her army by the number of men that Germany can bring against her. An increase in the German army is followed by an increase of the French army. The strength of the German army is determined by the needs of the country in a war with two of her neighbors, where she would have to act offensively against one of her enemies and defensively against the other. She, in fact, maintains a two-Power standard for her army, account being taken of the assistance of allies under different contingencies. The strength of the English army in India is fixed by the requirements of defense on the northwest frontier against Russia. England herself is making a desperate effort to provide enough troops in the home country to defeat the greatest first expedition which Germany could send across the channel; for, unless the army in England is prepared to meet invasion, the presence of 200,000 German soldiers in the ports of north Germany would tie the English fleet to the channel, leaving the German fleet free to act in any quarter of the globe. Austria and Italy regulate the strength of their respective armies upon the armament of the other. The same may be said of Chile and Argentine Republic. Naval strength is regulated in the same way. Recently the newspapers have contained accounts of a proposed increase of the Italian navy on account of an increase in the Austrian navy; England is trying to maintain a two-Power standard, and we ourselves keep an eye upon the size of the navies of one or two possible adversaries.

When it comes to our Army we are all at sea. It is easy enough to determine the forces required for our outlying naval stations, which should, of course, have garrisons, on a war footing, of Coast Artillery and mobile forces, because we shall not be able to reinforce these stations at the outbreak of war. I think all of our military authorities agree upon this point. But what should be the strength of the Army within the continental limits of the United States? This is a business question and should be solved on commercial principles. Congress is willing to meet the just needs for national defense, but has to be satisfied as to what our needs really are. If Canada or Mexico were populous countries, and if either of them maintained a force of 200,000 men, concentrated at strategic points convenient for the invasion of our territory, we should have a definite standard for the strength of our mobile forces stationed within the continental limits of the United

States, which would be understood by all men. As Canada and Mexico are not populous countries, and as their forces are comparatively insignificant, we are in no danger of invasion except by forces that come from beyond the sea. The proposition of the "Ex-Confederate" for "a Regular force of the so-called mobile Army stationed in the continental limits of the United States, strong enough to overcome the greatest force that any Power can land upon our shores in a single expedition," contains in a nutshell a statement of the needs of our Army for purposes of national defense. If we are prepared to overcome the first expedition that can be landed upon our shores, we would certainly be able to defeat the second. If we are not prepared to overcome the first expedition, the enemy will be able to land a second expedition to reinforce the first, and we shall be committed to a long defensive war upon our own territory as we were in 1812, as Mexico was in 1846, and Russia in 1904.

If we accept the standard proposed by the ex-Confederate and his views that 45,000 men is probably the greatest force that could be landed upon our shores in a single expedition, the strength of our Army should be determined somewhat as follows:

Philippine Islands .....	20,000
Hawaii .....	4,000
Guantanamo .....	3,000
Panama .....	7,000
Coast Artillery in the United States .....	20,000
Mobile forces in the United States .....	45,000
Total .....	99,000

These are indeed rough estimates. The Coast Artillery garrisons of the insular possessions are included in the estimates for those possessions, and I have assumed that 45,000 Regulars, assisted by an equal number of Volunteers, could overcome 45,000 enemies in two or three weeks. I believe, too, that many companies of Coast Artillery would be withdrawn from isolated and unimportant stations to assist the field forces in the final round-up.

Our plans should be based wholly upon our necessities at the outbreak of war; we are not interested in mere peace measures; we may lay aside all schemes which are not wholly concerned with what sized standing Army this country ought to have; we should not build fortifications in the insular possessions unless we are going to give them adequate garrisons, and we must not leave the United States so denuded of Regular troops as to tie our Navy to our shores for local defense at the outbreak of war. The ex-Confederate's plan would "release our Navy" if I may be allowed to quote Admiral Mahan from memory, "for its proper work, which is offensive upon the open sea." His plan would provide for more Regular troops in the United States and in the adjacent insular possessions than we could send upon an overseas expedition, and it would provide enough troops at home to afford seasonable relief for our garrisons abroad.

ANOTHER EX-CONFEDERATE.

Manila, P.I., July 30, 1909.

## PROMOTION IN THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Enlisted men of any branch of the Service expect a rate of promotion—with its incident pay—somewhat proportionate to that which prevails in other branches where the duties are analogous, and it is the absence of opportunity for this promotion, quite as much as the rate of pay, which now makes recruiting for the Army Hospital Corps more difficult than for any other arm of the military establishment.

The Hospital Corps man has no chance for promotion beyond the grade of sergeant, first class. In the Signal Corps, on the other hand, three per cent. (in round numbers) of the personnel hold the grade of master signal electrician, worth \$75 per month on first enlistment. The apparent differences in favor of the Hospital Corps man of \$1 as a private and \$5 as sergeant, first class, no more than offset the loss sustained by his corps as a whole by reason of its being debarred from qualification with the rifle; a qualification for which the Signal Corps is eligible. Summarized, the Signal Corps has thirty-nine per cent. of non-commissioned officers at from \$24 to \$75; the Hospital Corps has only twenty per cent. of non-commissioned officers at from \$24 to \$50. As the strength of the Hospital Corps is 3,500, it will be seen that merely as the result of this difference in the per centum of grades in the two corps, 665 men of the Hospital Corps are losing promotion to grades worth from \$24 to \$75, and 448 others—privates—are losing ratings as privates, first class, and have been losing them practically since 1904.

In all other branches of the Service the privates and privates, first class, have an average of one chance in eight for promotion to corporal, and the corporals have an even chance, one to one, for promotion to sergeant. In the Hospital Corps the chances are but one in fifty-six and one in seven, respectively—seven times less—added to which is the fact that the sergeant and corporal of every branch but the Hospital Corps has the opportunity to add from ten to thirty per cent. to his "flat" pay by means of the "expert ratings" in the Coast Artillery or small arms qualification in other branches. While this condition has existed with but little variation for the past six years, it is now more noticeable since the pay of the Hospital Corps no longer bears the same relation it formerly did to that of the rest of the Army; hence, to the unfavorable rate of promotion is due, subconsciously, much of the dissatisfaction as to the rate of pay in the Hospital Corps. Pharmacy and nursing, which may be regarded as the auxiliary arms of the medical profession, have received less recognition in the Army than in any other of the public services; one has but to compare the Hospital Corps of the Navy with that of the Army to be convinced of this fact.

SPATULA.

## WAY FOR THE NEGRO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The 18th U.S. Infantry, scheduled to sail from Manila on Oct. 15, was originally ordered to take station at Forts Lawton and Wright, Wash., and the 25th U.S. Infantry, a negro regiment, scheduled to sail on Sept. 15, was assigned to Fort Huachuca and Whipple Barracks, Ariz. These appeared to be judicious assignments; the white man to a northern climate to recuperate from the effects of service in the Tropics, and the black man to the warmer climate of Arizona, where he could continue to bask in his favorite sunshine. But the population of Arizona, although sparse, is united,



and if the climate is warm it has not evaporated the natural prejudices of the people. They disliked to see negroes in the uniform of the United States Army, revolted at its significance and very naturally protested. An Arizona kick is said to have a long reach, and this kick seems to have reached all the way to Washington and to have found the right spot, for the order was changed, reversed in fact, and the 15th Infantry, white, was ordered to Arizona, and the 25th Regiment, black, was ordered to Puget Sound. It is not learned that the citizens of the latter section have protested in their turn; probably they are ignorant of the order, and the first they will know of it will be the sudden invasion of the negroes. One result can safely be predicted; the climate being sufficiently mild, many of these black men will settle in the country; those who have not brought their Filipino women with them—and some who have—will attract negro women, and the fair state of Washington will in time have a considerable addition to its negro population. From the fact that another negro regiment, the 10th Cavalry, has just been brought from the Philippines by the favored route, the Suez Canal to New York, it may be inferred that our War Department has wished to impress upon the English, French, Italian and other nationalities on the Mediterranean the complexion of the United States Army, and thus correct an impression, said to be held by some Europeans, that Americans are all "red Indians." Also, this regiment is held in the East and sent as far north as practicable, to Fort Ethan Allen. This stationing the negro in far northern posts and the white man in the hottest south may be for the purpose of forcing nature to reverse her laws and securing a sort of race assimilation—bleaching out the black man and toughening his lungs against a predisposition to pneumonia, and browning the skin of the white man, exercising his liver and salamandering him generally. Or, it may be that it is secretly hoped that the northern citizen will be no more complacent than his southern brother, and will protest with equal vigor, and thus a public sentiment be shown to exist which will result in legislating the negro out of the military service and all other places where his presence implies authority over the white citizens of the United States.

#### ANGLO-SAXON.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will hold its convention at Washington, D.C., Oct. 5. The 150 delegates from all over the world, who are expected, will continue in session at the Willard Hotel for several days. Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, of the Navy, will deliver the annual address, following the opening of the convention by an invocation by Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th U.S. Cav., and an address of welcome by Commissioner Macfarland, of the district. The meeting of the Association on Oct. 6 will be given up to a symposium on military problems, in which Army medical reserves, National Guard officers and representatives of foreign armies will participate. The program embraces the following papers: "Organization of the Medical Department in Time of War," Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Camps of Instruction for Militia Medical Officers in 1909," Major George S. Crampton, N.G., Pa.; "United States Camp of Instruction for Militia Medical Officers," Col. Winslow Anderson, Surgeon General, N.G., Cal.; "The Value of Camps of Instruction for Medical Officers of the National Guard," Harold W. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "The Work of the Antietam Camp for Militia Medical Officers," Major F. P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Medical Service with Cavalry in the Field," Capt. William M. Roberts, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "The New Regulations for Ambulance Trains in the Austro-Hungarian Army," Oberstabsarzt Dr. Johann Steiner, Imperial and Royal War Ministry, Austria; "A Substitute for the Correspondence School in the Training of National Guard Medical Officers," Surg. Gen. Charles C. Foster, N.G., Mass.; "Field Supplies," Major Carl R. Darnall, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "A Dispensary Ambulance," Capt. R. M. Blanchard, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "A New System of Diagnosis Tallies for Wounded in War," Lieut. Col. Surg. Alejandro Ross, professor of maneuvers, School of Medico-Military Practice, Mexico; "The Importance to the Army of Diseases Transmitted by Mosquitoes and Methods for Their Prevention," Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Disappearance of 'Potomac Malaria' at Fort Myer, Va.," Major Francis A. Winter, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Venereal Disease in the Army and the Necessity of Proper Action by State and Municipal Authorities for Its Effectual Control," Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "The Eradication of Specific Urethritis from the Army by Means of the 'K' Package Reinforced by Military Law and Discipline," Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Is There a Venereal Peril?" Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Two Observations of Osteoplastic Tibiotarsal Amputations," Dr. Ruotte, Medecin Major of the First Class, Sanitary Department, French War Office; "Treatment of Hemarthrosis of the Knee," Dr. Ruotte; "Some Practical Points Pertaining to the Modern Treatment of Compound Fractures of the Long Bones," Capt. S. C. Floeckinger, N.G., Texas; "The Stopping Power and Shock Effects of Twelve Different Kinds of Bullets from Various Pistols and Revolvers" (illustrated by lantern slides), Lieut. Col. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Military Medicine," Capt. Frank Thomas Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; "Creeping Eruption," Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Under the titles "Lower Deck Life: A Lesson from the U.S.N.," London Truth compares the lot of the British bluejacket with that of his American brother, with particular reference to the messing question, and both as to the utensils for keeping, preparing and serving the food and the components of the ration, the American Navy is shown to be far better provided for. Giving as samples menus of the Kansas, the article says: "The following is one day's menu. No two days are alike: Breakfast, baked pork and beans, tomato catsup, bread, butter and coffee; dinner, fresh roast loins of pork, gravy, dressing, green peas, bread, butter and coffee; supper, cold sliced corned beef, potato salad, jam, cake, bread, butter and cocoa. Another day would have for breakfast, omelette, scrambled eggs, or ham and eggs, etc., while turkey and chicken are allowed on holidays, such as July 4, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. There are only three meals, it will be observed, but they are meals. There is nothing in the eatable line, either fresh, tinned, smoked or bottled, that the commissary steward cannot stock. The scale of food reads: Eggs, fresh or evaporated, or any other preparation of egg or eggs; crab meat, sardines, or any other not named

above, etc. Among the meats, after naming thirty-one various kinds, are included clams, oysters, pigs' feet and sausages. The writer concludes: "The mere enumeration of these dainties will make British Jack's mouth water and the hair of Admiralty officials and naval officers 'of the old school' stand on end with horror at the idea of such Sybaritic luxury on the lower deck; nevertheless, the fact of American sailors being catered for in this style makes the monotonous and restricted dietary of our navy a reproach to all responsible for it."

The last number of United States Naval Institute Proceedings contains a report by Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, of the proceedings of a board of which he was a member to experiment with voice tubes for fire-control purposes. The other members of the board were Comdr. J. F. Luby, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer and J. H. Holden and Asst. Naval Constr. H. S. Howard. It was found that, with straight leads, the effective distances of various diameters, with no disturbing noise, were as follows: 9-16 inch, fifty feet; 3-4 inch, one hundred and twenty feet; 13-16 inch, one hundred and forty-four feet. The 5-16 inch pipe is too small. As the result of shore experiments and from actual experience reported from the fleet it was discovered that insulation did not lessen the interference by external sound with communications going through the pipes to the tubes inserted in the ears. A contrary opinion was expressed in the preliminary report. As compared with the ordinary brass cone, the combined mouth and earpiece is more convenient, as it does not require to have the mouth and ear to be applied alternately to a tube. In receiving or transmitting the ear or mouth should be close to the tube. The full report, with illustrations, occupies 121 pages of this number of the Proceedings. The other original articles are by Admiral Goodrich, Commodore Beehler, Captains Calkins and Willis, Comdr. John Hood, Lieuts. L. A. Cotten and E. C. Kalbfus, Paymr. R. H. Woods, Prof. O. E. Munroe, Surg. A. Farenholt and Mr. W. Woolsey Johnson.

The first instalment of Theodore Roosevelt's account of his experiences in Africa appears in Scribner's Magazine for October, issued this week. It is entitled "African Game Trails," and will run for a year. It is prefaced by a photograph of the author in his hunting costume by Edmund Keller, which has been reproduced in tints, and is followed by photographs taken by Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition. The writer has set down his impressions of the new region while they were still fresh. He speaks of the pioneers of the British colony, and contrasts them with those he knew in his early days on the Western prairies. He tells of his hunts and the wild animal life as he catches glimpses of it on his journey. One of the most interesting portions of this first article deals with Colonel Roosevelt's account of a day after wildebeest. He tells how he shot a large bull which Kermit rode down and despatched after a run of six or eight miles, and how he then disabled a large cow. Colonel Roosevelt did not, however, rely entirely on the chase for amusement in his holiday. He has taken with him a small traveling library. He does not tell us whether he treated his books as Napoleon I. did those he carried with him over Europe during his campaigns, throwing them out of the window as soon as he had read them, so that he might have been followed by his trail of discarded literature.

The use of tobacco and liquor in the polar regions was interestingly discussed by Explorer Peary on his return to Nova Scotia on Sept. 22. "I do not use tobacco myself," he said, "nor does any of my party. Some of the crew do, but as a rule very little tobacco is used in the arctic. For one thing its use is inadvisable by reason of the rapidity with which tobacco smoke vitiates the air of the confined quarters used for sleeping purposes. In the open smoking is impossible. If one were to attempt it pipe or cigar would freeze upon the lips. As for alcohol, there are many reasons why that should never be used in the arctic, and many reasons why no sledge party should ever be without it, for on sledging expeditions there are many emergencies when alcohol is valuable. No man who goes to the arctic ever goes there wearing beard or mustache. If one wore a mustache it would quickly be embedded in frozen condensation, and the beard would soon become a solid mass of ice from the condensation of the breath. As illustrating how the breath congeals in the extreme cold of the north, when the temperature is 55 or 56 below zero," Peary said, "one driving a sledge is unable to see his dogs, as they are completely hidden in the steam from their breath and bodies, a steam as dense and white as that from a steam pipe."

Secretary of War Dickinson, as the guest of honor of the Daughters of the Confederacy, at the State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., on Sept. 22, made an address, in which he said: "I always kept conspicuously displayed in my residence in Illinois portraits of Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and with them the Confederate colors. They were seen there by our President, by the son of Grant, and by the son of Lincoln, and by many Union soldiers. It never occurred to me to offer explanation or apology. Sensible people of the North know that in cherishing these sentiments, in holding these convictions, in caring for the graves of our dead, in erecting monuments to perpetuate their fame, in giving a true history of our contest, and teaching our children to reverence the memory of those who sustained the Southern cause, there is no protest against the Government under which we live. Yet I recall that Luke E. Wright told me that one day his boy came from school and asked whether his grandfather, Raphael Semmes, was a pirate, showing in his history where it was so recorded."

The results of the examination of enlisted men of the 8th U.S. Infantry for the presence of hookworms mark a distinct difference of opinion among experts as to the manner in which these parasites enter the human body, and may bring about a revision of some of the ideas already formed as to the characteristics of this intestinal marauder. In the current Military Surgeon, Capt. James M. Phalen and Lieut. Henry J. Nichols, Med. Corps, U.S.A., telling of the work done by the Board on Tropical Diseases in the Philippines, describe the examinations made by Capt. O. W. Pinkston and Lieut. H. B. McIntyre, Med. Corps, under the direction

of Major J. D. Glennan, Med. Corps. They found on examining 528 men of the 8th U.S. Infantry at Camp Jossman, P.I., that 48 men, or 9.09 per cent., were infected with hookworms. As these men did not go barefoot, the surgeons do not understand how the infections could have taken place through the skin. The conclusion is therefore formed that the skin is by no means the only, or even the usual, route among white men. The board has also come to believe in a racial immunity of dark-skinned people to the toxin of the hookworm. While hookworm infections have been numerous among the natives, it is uncommon to find worms, except in small numbers, in these patients.

One hundred American citizens who are stranded at Nome, Alaska, will be brought back to Seattle on a revenue cutter. Orders were sent Sept. 23 to Seward, Alaska, to have a revenue cutter proceed at once from Seward to Nome, there to take on board the men and women who are destitute. The case was called to the attention of the Treasury Department by the Department of Justice, to which an appeal had been made by Judge A. S. Moore, U.S. Attorney Grigsby, Marshal Powell and Clerk Dunn, of the United States Court at Nome. The official advices say the destitute persons, who are respectable Americans, were brought to Nome by the Alaska Development and Investment Company, which, according to the despatch, has not paid them their wages, and they are depending on charity.

Increasing use of aeroplanes is adding to the fatalities of flying. The latest to meet his death in experimental flight was Capt. Louis F. Ferber, of the French army, who was killed at Boulogne, France, on Sept. 22. He was finishing a successful flight when, on reaching the ground, one of the wings hit the ground sharply, causing the machine to turn a complete somersault, pinning Captain Ferber under the motor. He died almost instantly. For several years Captain Ferber had been detailed to devote himself exclusively to aeronautics in the interests of the Army. He worked first with balloons and then changed to aeroplanes. He was one of the first men in Europe to become interested in the work of the Wrights. Several years ago he came to the United States to examine the Wright aeroplane. Captain Ferber took part in the recent tournament at Rheims.

Owing to the absence of Lieuts. F. P. Lahm and B. D. Foulis, who constitute the first class in aviation to be instructed in the use of the Wright aeroplane, and also to the necessary absence of Mr. Wilbur Wright in consequence of his contract in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration, the drill grounds at College Park, Md., which were rented by the War Department for the purpose of instructing officers of the Signal Corps in the use of the aeroplane, have been temporarily closed. It is now expected that the second week in October Mr. Wright will be ready to take up his work at College Park. The instruction of two officers in the use of the aeroplane was included in his contract, and it is expected that the officers named will, in turn, teach other officers in the Signal Corps how to manage the aeroplane.

A press report originated in Washington to the effect that Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary will resign from the Navy and devote his time to lecturing and writing. The report was shown to Mr. Peary at Portland, Me., on Sept. 24, and the New York Evening Post reports him as saying: "I have authorized no one to make any statement of that kind." He will be able to retire after thirty years' service on Oct. 26, 1911. Civil Engineer Peary expects to go to Bar Harbor on Sunday or Monday for a conference with General Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club. The small launch kept at his home at Eagle Island, Casco Bay, was brought to Portland on Friday in readiness to take Civil Engr. and Mrs. Peary to Eagle Island, but their departure was delayed by inclement weather.

Following the dismissal last week of four midshipmen of the Naval Academy on the ground of their "inaptitude," Howard R. Eccleston, a member of the second class, upon the request of the Navy Department, has tendered his resignation. As an insight into the meaning of the charge of inaptitude, it can be said that the report of the flag-officer of the practice squadron on one of the midshipmen who had been dropped predicted that this man "would, if he remained in the Service, probably cost the Government thousands of dollars through running some ship on the rocks." Eccleston entered the Academy from Missouri July 11, 1905.

For the list of "Officers of the Civil War Service," published last week, we were indebted to an officer of the Army who had taken great pains with it, but it appears there were some omissions. The list should have included Col. James N. Allison, 61, and Col. Edward E. Wood, 63, of the active list; Major Gen. J. F. Wade, 66; Col. Henry A. Brinkerhoff, 73, and others of the retired list whose names we shall give another week when we have an opportunity to verify the list, which it did not appear necessary to do, considering the source from which we received it.

It was announced officially at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 23, that the general court-martial recently held at Fort McPherson had returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of Lieut. Leighton W. Hazlehurst and Pvt. Grover Elam, of the 17th U.S. Inf., charged with killing Pvt. Edward Coulter, of the same regiment. Coulter was shot and instantly killed by Elam, who was a member of a squad of soldiers sent to quell a disturbance in a saloon near the fort. Lieutenant Hazlehurst was in command of the squad.

Trials will take place next week off Provincetown, Mass., of six new submarines, the Norwhal, Stingray, Tarpon, Grayling, Bonita and Snapper. The matter of using submarines in coast defense where mining is not practicable, or is the best means of defense, is under consideration, and Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, C.A.C., Assistant to Chief Coast Artillery, has been detailed to be present at the trials at Provincetown as an observer and report on the feasibility of using submarine boats in coast defense.



## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who was retired for age on Sept. 21, 1909, is a native of New York, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1866. Colonel Lockwood's first duty after graduation was as assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses of Portsmouth, N.H., and of Forts Winthrop and Independence, Mass. He subsequently served on important work on the Pacific coast, Western Michigan, West Virginia and Kentucky, Narragansett Bay, New Bedford, and was a member of various boards on river and harbor improvements, etc. He served as Chief Engineer of the Department of Arizona during 1870 and 1871, and was assistant engineer on the exploration of Eastern Nevada and Arizona during 1871, 1872, 1874 and 1877. His last assignment to duty was as division engineer of the Eastern Division. He was senior colonel on the active list. Colonel Lockwood was promoted to first lieutenant in 1867, captain in 1879, major in 1888, lieutenant colonel in 1903 and colonel in 1906.

By the retirement of Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Sept. 21, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Casey is promoted colonel, Major William L. Sibert lieutenant colonel, Capt. Harry Burgess major, 1st Lieut. William L. Guthrie captain, and 2d Lieut. F. B. Downing will become a first lieutenant.

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list on Sept. 20, 1909, for disability incident to the Service, was born in New York, March 7, 1852. He was appointed a captain in the Signal Corps of the Army in February, 1901. He had previously served as a signal officer of Volunteers from May 20, 1898, to May 13, 1899.

First Lieut. John H. Baker, 21st U.S. Inf., who was retired on Sept. 10, 1909, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Wisconsin, July 23, 1874. He served as a sergeant in the 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry from May until October, 1898, and as a captain in the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from August, 1899, until May, 1901. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry Feb. 2, 1901; was promoted to first lieutenant, 22d Infantry, in 1904, and was transferred to the 21st Infantry April 15, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel on Sept. 21, 1909, by the retirement of Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, who was Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1852. Colonel Casey was born in New York, Feb. 19, 1857. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, his first duties being at the U.S. Military Academy and with the battalion of Engineers at Willets Point. Colonel Casey, among other duties, served as secretary of the commission advisory to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Philadelphia during a part of 1882, 1883 and 1885, and was on duty with the expedition to observe the transit of Venus under Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., from Aug. 12, 1882, to April 27, 1883. He was subsequently on duty in construction work at forts in Delaware, and had charge of works of river and harbor improvement, surveys, removal of wrecks, etc., in the district of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. He was recorder of the Board of Engineer Officers on the improvement of the Delaware River and Bay, and was engineer officer of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California, and was also inspector of rifle practice for the Department of California. He was a member of the commission to run and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian territory and the state of Texas during 1885 and 1887. In October, 1887, he was assigned to duty as assistant to Major Livermore, and was in charge of various works of river and harbor improvement in northern and northwestern New Jersey and the western part of Long Island. He was a member of various important boards, and during the war with Spain was in charge of the defense of Hampton Roads, Va., by means of submarine mines. His last assignment to duty was as a member and engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Charlotte Murray Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele, of Annapolis, Md., and Asst. Naval Constr. Lew M. Atkins, U.S.N., formerly of Butte, Mont., were married in St. Anne's Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 18, 1909. Miss Laura Steele, sister of the bride, and Misses Carolyn Steele, Helen Cheston, Elizabeth Raudall, Flora Duvall and Margaret Goldsboro were the bridal attendants. The best man was Asst. Naval Constr. Harry G. Knox, U.S.N., and the ushers were Ensigns Leigh Noyes, Alexander Sharpe, Douglass L. Howard, Owen Bartlett and John H. Towers, U.S.N., and Dr. Arthur Valk.

Capt. G. Soudard Turner, 7th Inf., and Mrs. Julia Green Steinwender, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William C. Green, were married at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1909.

At a garden party given on Sept. 3, Dr. John Casper Brauner, vice president of Stanford University, and Mrs. Brauner announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Brauner, to Mr. Frederick Hall Fowler, Stanford '04. Mr. Fowler, who is a civil engineer, resides at Palo Alto, Cal., and is the son of the late Major Joshua L. Fowler, U.S. Cavalry.

Col. and Mrs. Joel T. Kirkman announce the engagement of their daughter, Adrienne, to Mr. Charles Raymond Wentz, of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Midshipman Kirkwood H. Donavin, U.S.N. Midshipman Donavin is a graduate of the Naval Academy, 1907 class, and was cheer leader of the brigade. His home is in Columbus, Ohio. At the Naval Academy he was a prominent member of "The Masqueraders," the dramatic organization of midshipmen, and composed parts of the musical comedy, notably "Lieut. O'Brien." He is a cousin of Mrs. Iglehart, wife of Lieut. E. Berkeley Iglehart, U.S.A., former commandant of the St. John's Battalion.

Mrs. William T. Stewart, of Richland, Texas, formerly of Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Louise Johnson, to Lieut. James Atkinson Campbell, Jr., U.S.N.

Cards have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Cornelia Baird, daughter of Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., to Lieut. William W. Hicks, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., on Oct. 9, at 4 p.m. There will be a reception at Carvel Hall immediately following the ceremony. Capt. and Mrs. Baird have taken apartments at Carvel Hall for the winter. Their daughter, Miss Baird, is one of the most popular

young ladies in the younger set. Her father, Capt. Baird, U.S.A., is detailed to the Adjutant General's Department of Maryland at the State House. The engagement was announced in February last.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Wilson have issued cards for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Helen Wilson, and Paym. Walter A. Greer, U.S.N., which will take place in Trinity Church, San Francisco, on the evening of Sept. 29. A reception will follow at the Wilson home.

A brilliant wedding at Jamestown, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1909, was that of Lieut. Ralph Allen Jones, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Martha Falconer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Falconer, of 134 Lake View avenue. The marriage took place in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and was attended by some 650 guests. The interior of the church was tastefully decorated, and a fine musical program was rendered. The wedding party was made up of the following: Lieut. Arthur D. Minick, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.; Capt. William R. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. William F. Harrell, 29th U.S. Inf. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Jones, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lavinia Haws, of Stamford, Conn.; Miss Dorothy McKinney, of New York, and Miss Margaret Reynolds, of Jamestown. The little flower girl was Lucy Elizabeth Bradshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bradshaw. Lieut. Russell James, 8th U.S. Inf., was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Imogen Crane. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore white satin, fashioned severely with long square court train and garnished with Honiton lace. Her full veil of tulle fell to the edge of the gown, but did not conceal the orange blossom in her hair. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a necklace of pearls and diamonds set in platinum. Her bridal bouquet was exquisite. It was of lavender and pink tinted orchids, with lilies of the valley, surrounded with sprays of maidenhair fern. The ferns were arranged in clusters, which fell in shower effect to the floor. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride, which was attended by some 400 guests. The interior of the house was elaborately decorated with flowers, ferns and foliage, electric lights specially arranged adding to the effect. An orchestra played during the reception. As customary at military weddings, the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. Both Lieutenant Jones and his bride are well known Jamestown young people. The bride is a great favorite in the younger social set, and her departure for the West is regretted by all. After attending Jamestown High School, she entered school at Stamford, Conn., and later went to Paris, where she remained a year at Miss White's school. Lieutenant Jones was graduated from Jamestown High School with the class of 1901, and is known as an energetic and capable young officer, who has received high official praise for his work in the Philippines. While the insurrection was in progress and while commanding a detachment of the 8th Infantry Lieutenant Jones distinguished himself by capturing Faustino Ablen, the famous pulajane leader, the mere mention of whose name caused terror throughout the island of Leyte. For performing this valuable service for his country, the young officer was highly commended by Brigadier General Smith, who was then colonel of the 8th. After a short wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Jones will return to Jamestown before leaving for Monterey, Cal., where Lieutenant Jones is stationed at the Presidio.

Lieut. Paul Christopher Raborg, 9th U.S. Cav., was married to Miss Marian Chapman on Sept. 4, 1909, at Vienna, Ill. He formerly lived in New York and was a student at Columbia. He is a member of an old Southern family and has New York connections. While at Columbia he played on various teams and was well known as an athlete. Miss Chapman is a daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Pleasant Thomas Chapman, of Illinois. The future home of the lieutenant and his bride will be Fort Russell, Wyo.

A pretty home wedding took place at Silver City, New Mexico, Sept. 16, 1909, when, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Porterfield, on West Broadway, Lieut. Edgar Clyde Jones, M.R. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Anne Katherine Laughlin were married in the presence of the relatives of the bride and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties. Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., performed the ceremony, and little Anne Elizabeth Porterfield acted as flower girl. After congratulations had been showered upon the happy couple, all sat down to a bounteous wedding repast. Dr. and Mrs. Jones left on the evening train on an extended wedding tour, after which they will go to Washington, D.C., where they will remain during the winter at least, while Dr. Jones is taking a post-graduate course in medicine. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Laughlin, and is a favorite in Silver City society.

Miss Louisa Tompkins Middleton, daughter of Austin D. and Catharine Cornell Middleton, and Lieut. Lucian Dent Booth, U.S.A., were married at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 127 West Ninety-second street, New York city, Wednesday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, assisted by the Rev. John Cornell, canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Miss Marguerite Curtis was maid of honor, and the Misses Marguerite and Marie Hogult were bridesmaids. Lieut. Daniel I. Sultan, U.S.A., was best man, and Lieuts. J. G. Steese and P. H. Worcester, U.S.A., acted as ushers. The bride and groom are now upon their way to the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. William C. Gaudet, of Newtonville, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Ethel Wood, to Ensign Miles Augustus Libbey, U.S.N. Mr. Libbey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvah A. Libbey, of West Newton, Mass., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1907.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Flora Fitten Bewick, of Atlanta, Ga., to Capt. Edward Terence Donnelly, U.S.A. Mrs. Bewick is the widow of Richard H. Bewick, and belongs to a prominent family of Atlanta. Captain Donnelly will return next month from the Philippines, and the wedding will be celebrated early in November, in Atlanta.

Major Charles Edward Lydecker, late of the 7th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., and Mrs. Lydecker have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Nathalie, to Mr. Horace Tyler Dyer, ensign, U.S.N., on the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 14, at 4 p.m., at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Seventy-first street, New York.

Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers McLean, U.S.N., and Mrs. Harriet Maynard Backus, of Utica, N.Y., were married Sept. 23, 1909, at the home of the Rear Admiral's brother, Mr. J. W. McLean. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family by the Rev. Louis H. Holden, of Christ Church. Rear Admiral McLean was born in New Hartford, a suburb of Utica. His bride is a daughter of the late Isaac Maynard, of Utica.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Henry T. Swift, late of Co. G, 7th U.S. Inf., son of Major Swift, chaplain, 13th U.S. Inf., died suddenly at his residence, 1906 Arch street, Philadelphia, on Sept. 9, 1909. The deceased was a member of General Thomas L. Rosser Camp No. 38, United Spanish War Veterans, which organization, after holding services at the funeral parlors of Andrew Blair on Sept. 15, escorted the remains to the railway station, accompanied by a detachment of U.S. Marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Here they were met by Major Swift, who accompanied the body to Fort Leavenworth, for interment in the Government reservation.

Major Cullen Bryant, U.S.A., retired, who died at Alameda, Cal., Sept. 7, 1909, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as a second lieutenant June 13, 1864, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department. He was at once assigned to duty as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y. He subsequently, among other duties, served at the New York Arsenal, South Boston Iron Works, Vancouver Barracks, Benicia, Frankfort Arsenal, and the Kennebec Arsenal. While stationed at Benicia Major Bryant wedded Miss Kitty Scott, daughter of Chaplain Scott. He was retired at his own request in 1894, with the rank of major, after over thirty years' service. He was a nephew of the poet, William Cullen Bryant.

Lieut. James McGaw Pickrell, U.S.N., retired, died in his home, Millwood, in Powhatan county, Va., Sept. 18, 1909, of heart failure, after a long illness. He entered the Naval Academy as a cadet engineer Oct. 1, 1874, and was graduated in 1879. He was promoted assistant engineer June 10, 1881, and passed assistant engineer May 16, 1892. He was given the rank of lieutenant March 3, 1899, and was retired on Sept. 22, 1902, for disability incident to the Service. He was married in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to Miss Mary Evelyn Putnam, daughter of the United States Consul General at that place. Percy Pickrell, of New York, is his brother.

Mr. Charles Rethers, father of Capt. H. F. Rethers, 9th U.S. Inf., died at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25, 1909, aged eighty-four years.

Ellis G. Hughes, a prominent citizen of Portland, Ore., and father of Mrs. C. H. Martin, wife of Capt. C. H. Martin, 1st Inf., died suddenly in that city on the evening of Aug. 27, 1909.

In the presence of the family and a few close friends, the body of Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin was laid to rest near the graves of Generals Lawton and Wint on Sept. 24 in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., at 10:30 o'clock. Major W. E. Horton, U.S.A., had charge of the funeral arrangements. The burial was delayed after the funeral services, awaiting the return of Mrs. Usher Parsons, the general's daughter, who was in Europe at the time of his death. Mrs. Corbin, Rutherford B. Corbin and Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, U.S.A., sons of the late general; Mrs. J. J. Richardson, Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., and Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.Y., were present. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. W. W. Brander, of the 15th Inf.

Mr. William Henry Harper, age sixty-four years four months, Civil War veteran, of the 145th Illinois Infantry, died after an illness of six months from a stroke of paralysis, at Chicago, Ill., 1:20 p.m., Sept. 22, 1909. He was the father of Capt. Roy B. Harper, adjutant, 3d Cav., and father-in-law of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Robeson, 1st Brigade, Illinois National Guard.

Capt. A. P. Ashbrook, a veteran of the Civil War, and father of Lieut. R. W. Ashbrook, 17th U.S. Inf., died at his home, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13, 1909, of cerebral hemorrhage.

Mrs. Eleanor Gorgas Scott, widow of the younger brother of President Benjamin Harrison's first wife and a cousin of Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal Commission, died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 23, 1909.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. Valentine Chappell, of New London, Conn., is the guest of Capt. Henry C. Jewett, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y.

A son, Charles Milfred Gordon, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 6th U.S. Inf., at Fort Missoula, Mont., Sept. 17.

Lieut. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., yesterday reported at the Naval Academy as senior assistant to the commandant of midshipmen, vice Comdr. G. R. Clark, detached.

The Italian government is sending Admiral of the Fleet Alfonso di Brocchetti to represent Italy at the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The admiral is a baron and an ex-Senator.

Chaplain David H. Tribou, U.S.N., and Miss Tribou have returned to Philadelphia from Bucksport, Me., where they have been since July, and the chaplain is on duty again at the Naval Home after two months' sick leave.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, Lieut. G. T. Everett, Lieut. C. E. Reese, Lieut. G. C. Shaw and Capt. Edgar Ridenour, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., retired, were in New York city this week at the Hotel Astor.

Mrs. G. W. Stouch and Mrs. Stouch, Jr., mother and sister-in-law of Mrs. J. H. McRae, of Fort Leavenworth, have been the guests of Major and Mrs. McRae since August. Mrs. McRae, who has been East on a visit, is expected to return to Fort Leavenworth very soon.

Mrs. S. W. Miller, Miss Miller and Mrs. O. W. Farr, of Fort Snelling, who have been spending the summer in the Yellowstone Park, have been detained there by their all having diphtheria. Major Miller has joined them, and they will return to St. Paul late in September.

Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, and Mrs. Marshall and Miss Maitland Marshall have returned to their apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C. Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., has been their guest there during the past week.

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d U.S. Cav., Mrs. Romeyn and young son, Charles, are guests of Major and Mrs. Henry Romeyn at 1736 P street, Washington, D.C., where they will remain until Oct. 1, when Captain Romeyn will join his regiment at Fort Des Moines before going to the Philippines in December.

Capt. V. L. Cottman, U.S.N., reported at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 7, as Captain Mahan's successor. "Captain Cottman," says the Bremerton Times, "is an energetic and tireless worker who can be depended upon to give his best efforts to the betterment of the yard, as he did when he was here before."



A son was born to the wife of Capt. Clifton C. Carter, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16.

Capt. and Mrs. William Baird, U.S.A., have moved from 221 King George street, Annapolis, to Carvel Hall for the winter.

A daughter, Margaret Martin, was born on Sept. 10 to Mrs. L. W. Moseley, wife of 1st Lieut. L. W. Moseley, 30th U.S. Inf.

Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thorp have left Intervale, N.H., and are now at 1661 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass.

Rear Admiral William G. Buehler, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Buehler left Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 21, for Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. K. Naylor, 9th U.S. Inf., attending the War College, is located, with his family, for the winter at 1710 P street, N.W.

The infant child of Prof. T. J. J. See, U.S.N., and Mrs. See, which they had the misfortune to lose, was a boy, stillborn, on July 28, at Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock and wife, of the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., are enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. H. Kenyon, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Kenyon is brother of Mrs. Babcock.

Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, arrived at Newport, R.I., Sept. 13, to deliver a series of lectures before the officers assembled at the Navy War College on naval strategy.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., who is on three months' leave, has come from Coburg, Canada, to the New Grand Hotel, New York city, where he will remain for ten days or two weeks before going South and West.

Mrs. A. L. Wagner, widow of the late Col. A. L. Wagner, has taken a house on P street, 1710, N.W., Washington, D.C., where she will reside for several years, with the expectation of educating her young son, Arthur.

Comdr. E. A. Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson entertained informally in their home at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 16, at a five hundred card and dancing party, given in honor of their young son, Midshipman Lorian Anderson.

Dr. J. B. H. Waring, U.S.A., was in Washington, D.C., this week for a few days, having come from San Francisco with the 29th Infantry. Upon his return to California, about Oct. 1, he will sail for Manila on the November transport.

Capt. L. V. Williams has been nominated on the Republican ticket for his third term as Mayor of Ripley, Ohio. The Democrats made no nomination. Quite a number of municipal improvements have been made during his administration.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commandant of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., suffered a severe fracture of the right shoulder Sept. 17, when he stumbled and fell on an uneven concrete walk while returning to his quarters.

Major Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A., who has been on an inspection tour, is expected to return to Washington, D.C., about Oct. 1 and resume his official duties at the War Department. He has visited all the important military posts and stations in the West and in Alaska.

Asst. Naval Constr. F. G. Coburn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coburn entertained a coterie of Navy friends at a dinner at their home on York street, Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 15. Those present were Pay Dir. C. M. Ray, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ray, Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Mary Turner.

Mrs. James A. Moss and two children have returned to Brooklyn after a delightful three weeks' trip, which included Old Point Comfort and vicinity, Fort Washington, Md.; Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Moss, who is commanding the new cable steamer Joseph Henry, will be absent some weeks longer repairing and replacing cables in southern waters.

Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., will shortly return from Newport, R.I., to Washington to attend a meeting of the Naval General Board, and about Oct. 1 will relieve Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., as president of the Naval War College. The residence for the commandant at the Training Station will be renovated before Admiral Rodgers takes possession. In the meantime he will reside in Newport.

Grand Admiral von Koester, of the German navy, arrived at New York Sept. 22. He was met at the pier at Hoboken by Gen. Howard Carroll, representing the state of New York, and President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna Railroad, for the Hudson-Fulton Commission. Admiral Koester said he came primarily as the representative of the German Emperor, and brought the latter's best wishes for the success of the celebration.

Mr. John P. Kislisbury has obtained from Surrogate Brown, of Rochester, N.Y., a certificate showing that he has never been discharged from duty as administrator of the estate of his brother, Lieut. Frederick F. Kislisbury, U.S.A., who died during the Greely expedition of 1881-1884, and he will put in a claim for any relics of the lieutenant's tragic experience in the Arctic regions that may be brought to this country by the Peary expedition. Mr. Kislisbury is a mail carrier. A son of the lieutenant, Douglass E. L. Kislisbury, is a salesman in Rochester and resides in a suburb.

The Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., have appointed a committee to entertain the Companions of the Commandery-in-Chief, Oct. 20, 1909, the anniversary of the organization of the Commandery-in-Chief from the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. It is proposed to entertain the Companions of the Commandery-in-Chief, as guests, by a visit to Gettysburg, Oct. 21-22, 1909, accompanied by the Companions of the Commandery. The details of the arrangements will be promulgated later, giving the price of a ticket, covering the entire expense of the trip. Capt. John O. Foering, secretary, Room 380, The Bourse, Philadelphia. Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., chairman.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, returned to Lowell, Mass., Sept. 21, from a three months' hunting and fishing trip to Washington county, Me., to dine with his venerable mother at the old homestead, in celebration of her ninety-fifth birthday anniversary. Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, the daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, was born Sept. 21, 1814, in the house which she still occupies, as did her forebears for four generations. It is now No. 871 Lakeview avenue, though formerly in Draught. When Mrs. Reade was a girl, shad, salmon, sturgeon and alewives were plentiful in the Merrimack, and were caught on the shore in front of the house, then and now a part of the estate. Mrs. Reade is feeling well. Yesterday she said: "I don't see why I shouldn't live to be 100 years old. I eat well, digest and assimilate my food, sleep well, and I guess I can hold the fort for five years longer. I have nothing to worry me." May the venerable woman's hopes be realized!

A son was born to Mrs. George B. Agnew, daughter of Major Frank C. Grugan, U.S.A., retired, at New York, Sept. 3, 1909.

A son, William Stone Jones, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Jones, 6th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 21, 1909.

Lieut. Benjamin Chiswell, U.S.R.C.S., Mrs. Chiswell and their son have returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Major D. H. Boughton, U.S.A., has taken an apartment in the Champlain, on K street. He will be joined Oct. 1 by Mrs. Boughton, who is now at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. J. T. Kirkman and Miss Kirkman have returned to their home, No. 1754 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C., after spending the summer at Lake Skaneateles, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. John C. Scantling, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Scantling and their son, Mr. Philip Lee Scantling, have taken a cottage at Berkeley Springs, W.Va., for the fall season.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carr, U.S.N., of Mare Island, have as their guest Mrs. A. F. Dixon, widow of the late Capt. Albert F. Dixon, who died in the East some months ago.

Capt. E. Dworak, U.S.A. (Philippine Scouts), and his wife are in New York city for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Captain Dworak returns to the Philippine Islands in December.

Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after an absence of three months visiting her son, Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., 24th Inf., at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Mrs. William Kay Bartlett, wife of Dr. William Kay Bartlett, left Manila, Aug. 10, on the S.S. Alicante for Europe, where she expects to spend several months before reaching the United States.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. M. Hazzard have recently moved from the Presidio to 2725 Filikeet street, San Francisco. Lieutenant Hazzard is on duty at Department headquarters. Col. S. M. Swiger is spending the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Hazzard.

Miss Gertrude M. Patterson, who was the guest of her brother, 1st Lieut. W. H. Patterson, 24th U.S. Inf., at Fort Niagara, N.Y., during August, returned to New York Sept. 1, 1909, after a very delightful visit.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., have arrived at Washington, D.C., from Newport R.I., where Commander Upham was stationed at the War College, and have taken apartments at the Highlands for the season.

Mrs. O. N. Vernou, wife of Lieut. Walter N. Vernou, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. New Hampshire, is spending a few days in New York at the Hotel Wolcott, having come from Hyannis, Mass., where she has been spending the summer.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Duncan have returned from the country and taken an apartment at 329 West Eighty-third street, New York city. Lieutenant Duncan is back at his desk in his office at 79 Wall street.

Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Inf., recently promoted, with Mrs. Lassiter, is visiting in New York city at 132 West Seventy-ninth street, until Oct. 5. Colonel Lassiter will then leave for San Francisco, en route to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Miss Katherine Robinson, of Philadelphia, and a popular debutante of last winter, is the guest of Miss Alice Megargee, at Cape May, N.J., where much entertaining is being done in her honor. Many comments have been made upon her brilliant diving.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Roach (Toesika Townley) sailed from New York on Sept. 16 by the S.S. Esperanza for Orizaba, Mexico, their future home, after a brief honeymoon spent in this country. Mr. Roach belongs to the famous family of shipbuilders of the same name.

Col. B. H. Cheever, 3d U.S. Cav., has left Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for Rochester, Minn., to submit to an operation upon his throat by the Mayo brothers. The operation is not believed to be extremely serious, but the colonel will be unfit for duty for three or four weeks.

Col. W. R. Hamilton, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hamilton have just returned to St. Louis from a three months' trip abroad, and are stopping at the Jefferson Hotel. Col. and Mrs. Hamilton's friends are glad to know that they are to remain in St. Louis another year.

Lieut. Charles P. Burt, U.S.N., has begun suit in the U.S. Circuit Court, at New York city, against the New York Herald for \$10,000 damages for libel. The suit is based on an item in the Herald in regard to the court-martial of Lieutenant Burt. Arthur B. La Far and George Hiram Mann are attorneys for the plaintiff.

M. Jules Demolins, who has recently arrived in Burlington, and who will be one of the instructors in mathematics in the University of Vermont, played on the violin several selections from Bach, Beethoven and Handel at a reception on Sept. 18 by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howard. Mrs. Charles H. Grierson, of Fort Ethan Allen, played the accompaniments in a delightful manner. Besides Col. and Miss Gale, Major and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Major Charles H. Grierson and other officers and ladies of the 10th Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen were present.

Lieut. William C. Ward, U.S.R.C.S., is being tried by a court-martial on the revenue cutter Mohawk, off Tompkinsville, S.I., charged with intoxication while on duty on the Mohawk, at Tompkinsville, on July 16; absent from duty without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he was arrested at Richmond, S.I., in August last, and scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals. The court is composed of Capt. D. P. Foley, Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Lieut. H. K. Spencer, recorder, and Lieut. C. S. Root, judge advocate. An adjournment until after the Hudson-Fulton celebration has been obtained by Lieutenant Ward's attorneys, George Hiram Mann and Arthur B. La Far, of Brooklyn.

The following transfer from the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., is announced: To the Commandery of District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. George Marshall Dunn, J.A., U.S.A. The deaths of the following named Companions are announced: William Henry Roberts, acting ensign, U.S.N., at Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1909; James Eglinton Montgomery, major A.A. Gen. Vols., at Pasadena, Cal., April 17, 1909; John Breckinridge Babcock, brigadier general, U.S.A., at sea (Atlantic Ocean), April 26, 1909; Lewis Robert Vance, acting ensign, U.S.N., at Napa Soda Springs, Cal., June 10, 1909; Robert McQueen Weir, acting second assistant engineer, U.S.N., at Fruitvale, Cal., June 12, 1909; George Walter Kelley, captain, 103d Pennsylvania Infantry, at Pacific Grove, Cal., June 13, 1909.

Gen. David J. Craigie and Mrs. Craigie are spending several weeks at Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Forney and Miss Angela Forney have returned from York Harbor to Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d U.S. Cav., of Fort Clark, Texas, at Liberty, Texas, on Sept. 14, 1909.

A daughter was born at Fort McKinley, Portland, Me., to the wife of Capt. William W. Reno, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Sept. 18, 1909.

Mrs. C. D. Cowles, wife of Colonel Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf., has come down from Plattsburg Barracks to the Hotel Wolcott, where she will remain through the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Mrs. Francis P. Siviter, who, with her small daughter, Elizabeth, has been spending the summer at Harbor Springs, Mich., will return to Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 1. They will spend the winter with Mrs. Siviter's parents at 123 Dithridge street.

An enjoyable dinner at Newport, R.I., Sept. 18, was that which Capt. and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., gave at their villa in Catherine street to mark the tenth anniversary of their marriage. Captain Winslow left his ship, the New Hampshire, at Norfolk, to come to Newport for the occasion, and rejoined her in New York this week.

Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellis, with their small daughter and nurse, have recently returned to Mare Island, Cal., from a trip to Del Monte and Los Angeles. They went as guests of Mrs. Ellis's family in their private car Kymokan. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long, Miss Loula Long and Mr. George Relf, all of Kansas City, Mo.

Major L. L. Seaman, a former surgeon of Volunteers, who has been attending the Medical Congress at Budapest, en route from a trip through Africa with Mrs. Seaman, was a returning passenger on the Campana, of the Cunard line, arriving at New York on Sept. 18. He gave the opinion that America is far ahead of any other country in the treatment of appendicitis.

Asst. Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gordon, who recently arrived at Mare Island from Norfolk Navy Yard, have been the guests of Civil Engineer Lewerenz and family, until their quarters were ready for them. Civil Engineer Gordon was ordered to Mare Island as assistant to Civil Engineer Lewerenz, who is inspector of public works at Mare Island.

The Rev. Dr. George Robinson, chaplain, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Robinson and their son, Mr. S. A. Robinson, have returned to their home, 1951 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., after a sojourn of ten weeks at the seashore. Chaplain Robinson, during the late extra session of Congress, in the absence for a week of Chaplain Couden, performed the duties of chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Rear Admirals W. T. Swinburne and E. B. Barry, U.S.N., and Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, U.S.A., are among the candidates for membership to be balloted for in the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., on Sept. 25. Lieut. Col. John A. Darling, U.S.A., has been transferred to the California Commandery, and Brig. Gen. W. E. Birkimer, U.S.A., has been transferred to the District of Columbia Commandery.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., retired, was on Sept. 22 reported seriously ill with bowel trouble at Spiegel Grove, Ohio, the home of President Hayes. Admiral Clark went to Fremont, Ohio, Sept. 22, to attend the annual reunion of the 23d Regiment, O.V.I., the regiment to which President Hayes and President McKinley belonged. He was also there to deliver an address on "The Battleship Oregon" at the dedication of the new stone-arched entrance to the Old Trail of the French and Indians in 1755. Admiral Clark was taken ill shortly after reaching Fremont. He was improving at last accounts.

The headquarters of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, State of New York, during the Hudson-Fulton celebration will be at its regular meeting place, Delmonico's, 531 Fifth avenue, corner of Forty-fourth street, New York city. Some of the members will be in attendance on Monday, Sept. 27; Wednesday, Sept. 29; Friday, Oct. 1, and Saturday, Oct. 2, from ten a.m. to six p.m. Members of the states of New York and New Jersey are asked to volunteer as hostesses. Information regarding the society and the celebration can be obtained there. Mrs. William R. Hooper, chairman; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president.

At the conclusion of the German naval maneuvers last week Emperor William promoted Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia to the rank of grand admiral. Prince Henry's new flag being hoisted on the Deutschland and duly saluted by the whole fleet. Prince Henry, who has now been promoted to the rank conferred upon his predecessor in command of the High Sea Fleet, Grand Admiral von Koester, entered the imperial navy in the year 1872 at the age of ten years, and began his active service five years later. He was gazetted lieutenant in 1881, captain in 1889, rear admiral in 1895, vice admiral in 1899, and admiral in 1901. He had commanded the High Sea Fleet since 1906.

The British residents of New York, under the auspices of the St. George's Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. David's Society, Canadian Society of New York and British Schools and Universities Club, will entertain at a banquet, on Oct. 5, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.; Commander-in-Chief Rear Admiral Frederick Tower Hamilton, C.V.O., and sixty officers from the British cruiser squadron attending the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief United States Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., commander Third Division, and thirty officers of the United States Fleet will also be among the guests. The affair gives promise of being one of the most brilliant functions incident to the celebration.

Prince Kuni, of Japan, accompanied by his escort, was formally received at Governors Island Sept. 22 by Major General Wood. A battalion of soldiers was posted on each side of the avenue leading to General Wood's house, where luncheon was served to the royal visitor and his party. In the party at luncheon were Princess Kuni, attended by Mme. Nagasaka; Mr. Nagasaka, Mr. Matsui, of the Japanese Embassy; Colonel Kurita, of the Japanese army; Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Lord Charles Beresford and his daughter, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, Col. R. M. Thompson, Captain Dorey and Mrs. McKee, daughter of Benjamin Harrison. Following the luncheon a reception, attended by one hundred persons, including Army and Navy officers, inventors, aviators and distinguished visitors from abroad, was held in Corbin Hall, the officers' club. At a dinner at night in the Hotel Astor, given by the Japan Society in the Prince's honor, Major General Wood said he welcomed Prince Kuni not only as a representative of the Emperor of Japan, but as a warrior who had proved his valor on many fields.



Mrs. Harry George and her little daughter are at the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York city.

Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A., Corps of Engrs., spent the past week in Washington, D.C.

Comdr. John H. Moore, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moore have returned to Washington, D.C., from Buffalo, N.Y.

Mrs. Andrew Y. Bradley, of Washington, D.C., is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y.

A son, Frank Whittelsey Berrien, was born to the wife of Lieut. F. D. Berrien, U.S.N., at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13, 1909.

The new officers' club on Governors Island, N.Y., has been named in honor of the late Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., and designated Corbin Hall.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne is the house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., at their home in Yonkers, N.Y.

Secretary of War Dickinson is expected to return to Washington Sunday, Sept. 26, having been absent since the latter part of July owing to the illness of his son.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell, U.S.M.C., have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their Eighteenth street residence for the winter.

Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, was the guest of honor of the Daughters of the Confederacy at the State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, and made an address.

Mrs. Percy, widow of the late Med. Inspector Henry T. Percy, U.S.N., who spent the month of August at Capon Springs, W.Va., is now in Washington, D.C., at 915 Sixteenth street.

Mrs. Williamson, wife of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Miss Souly Williamson, who have been spending some time at Atlantic City, N.J., have returned to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Jayne, wife of Comdr. Joseph S. Jayne, U.S.N., with Master John Jayne and infant daughter, who have been some time in Jamestown, R.I., returned to Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Sept. 18.

Mrs. W. R. M. Kellogg, who has been visiting her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, U.S.A., of 2236 Franklin avenue, Toledo, Ohio, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Moss, U.S.A., at 433 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

At the annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Salem, Sept. 25, Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, told how pacifically the first settlers of Nehumek, now Salem, which means "Peace," took six cannon there in 1629 and fortified themselves at Naumkeag and Chertio plantation; also hanged the grandmother of the speaker for witchcraft about 219 years ago. General Reade tied these facts to his assigned topic, "The Army."

Rear Admiral Jules M. Le Port, commanding the French battleships at the Hudson-Fulton celebration, went with his staff to Governors Island on Sept. 23, and was there received with the honors befitting his rank by Gen. Leonard Wood and his staff. From there the visitors went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they were received by Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, commandant of the station, and his staff. The French admiral and his staff were invited by General Wood to Governors Island Sept. 24 to meet Prince and Princess Kuni.

#### A REMINISCENCE OF WEST POINT.

Hon. John Bigelow, who celebrates, on the 25th of next November, the ninety-second anniversary of his birth, has commenced the publication in the Metropolitan Magazine of what he entitles "Retrospection of an Active Life." Few men have had such a record of active usefulness as Mr. Bigelow. Commencing life as a lawyer, while still a young man, he became one of the proprietors of the New York Evening Post, and some years later the editor of the New York Times. In the interval he had served as our Minister to France during the exciting period of the Civil War, when most difficult and complicated questions, growing out of our international relations, were referred to him for settlement. He has also been Secretary of State of New York, and held other important public positions.

Having had so wide an acquaintance with men and affairs, and possessing the ability of an accomplished and experienced writer, he is able to present a narrative of exceptional interest and value. In the second number of his series of articles, appearing in the Metropolitan for September, Mr. Bigelow tells a story of his experience in connection with the Military Academy, with which he has for many years had a close acquaintance, his summer home, The Squirrels, being at Highland Falls, which adjoins the reservation of West Point on the south.

"On the 21st of January, 1861," says Mr. Bigelow, "I met the venerable Professor Weir, of the West Point Military Academy, in the train on our way to New York, when he told me that Colonel Hardee, then the commandant of cadets at the Academy, was buying arms for his native state of Georgia, and that the Kembles, whose ironworks were across the river from West Point, at Cold Spring, were filling a large order for him. He also said that Senator Jefferson Davis, who had resigned his seat in the Senate only the day before, had been for two years trying to demoralize and break down the Academy at West Point, and, failing in that, he had caused himself to be selected as one of the visitors the previous summer in order to utilize the opportunity to unsettle the loyalty of as many of the pupils and officers there as he thought could be available for the impending emergencies.

"This story recalls the fact that, while Davis was serving as a visitor to the Academy the previous June, he came down with Hardee and spent the afternoon with us at The Squirrels. It was during the two or three weeks that he then spent at the Academy that he effected the corruption of Hardee, who could not resist the temptation of wearing the chevrons of a major general. . . . [Hardee resigned from the U.S. Army after attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.]

"The Cabinet had just sent Colonel Landor down to Texas with letters from Mr. Hamilton, a member of Congress from Texas and a Union man, to say to General Houston that if he was disposed to fight for the preservation of the Union, the Federal Government would supply him with money and men. It afterward appeared that the general, who at the time was Governor of the state, either had lost confidence in himself, or was unwilling to compromise a scheme for Texan independence which he had been entertaining, he declined the proffer of assistance and protested against the concentration of troops or the erection of fortifications in

Texas. This refusal was the end of Houston's career. He was nearly seventy years old, and no longer able to lead and direct as in the days when he first fought the battles of Texan independence."

#### SOME OF GIDEON WELLES'S OPINIONS.

The instalment of the Diary of Gideon Welles, appearing in the Atlantic Monthly for September, has some interesting characterizations aside from the usual dabs at Mr. Welles's fellow-members of the Cabinet, Seward, Chase and Staunton. Chase, we are told, "though a man of mark, has not the sagacity, knowledge, taste or ability of a financier," all of which seem to be a part of the necessary equipment of a Secretary of the Navy. "The Treasury management," we are told, "is terribly ruinous." Speaking of the raid on Washington Mr. Welles ventured to suggest to General Halleck that the rebels "appeared not to have concentrated their force upon any one place. Halleck asked by what authority I said that. There was harshness and spite in his tone. I coolly said, by my own judgment and the observation of almost anyone who had any intelligence on the subject. He said he did not think I heard so from any military man who knew anything about it. I said no military man or any other had been able to tell me where they were concentrated to the amount of five thousand. Nor have I found anyone except Halleck, Hitchcock, and a few around the Department, express an opinion that there was a large number or that they were concentrated. They were defiant and insolent; our men were solate and brave, but the bureau generals were alarmed and ignorant, and have made themselves and the Administration appear contemptible."

Of Mr. Welles's discovery of Farragut he says: "I had known of him slightly during Polk's administration, when I had charge of a naval bureau, remembered his proposition to take San Juan de Ulloa at Vera Cruz, and all I heard of him was well, but he was generally spoken of as were other good officers. Fox, Foote, and Dahlgren gave him a good name. When the expedition to New Orleans was determined upon, the question as to who should have command of the naval forces became a subject of grave and paramount importance. I had heard that Farragut resided in Norfolk at the beginning of the troubles, but that he abandoned the place when Virginia seceded and had taken up his residence in the city of New York. This fact interested me. His early connection with Commodore Porter was in his favor. All that I had heard of him was to his credit as a capable, energetic, and determined officer of undoubted loyalty. Admirals Joe Smith and Shubrick spoke well of him. But among naval officers there was not a united opinion. Most of them, I think, while speaking well of Farragut, doubted if he was equal to the position—certainly not so well appointed a man as others, but yet no one would name the man for a great and active campaign against Mobile or some other point. They knew not of New Orleans.

"After the question was decided, and I believe after Fox and D. D. Porter both wrote Farragut unofficially of his probable selection to command the new Gulf Squadron, I was cautioned in regard to the step I was taking. Senator Hale asked me if I was certain of my man—southern born—a southern resident, with a southern wife, etc. Several members of Congress questioned me closely; a few knew Farragut, who had not then carved out a great name, and there was, I became conscious, a general impression or doubt whether I had not made a mistake.

"Admiral D. D. Porter was emphatic in his favor, and his knowledge and estimate of men were generally pretty correct. Admiral Smith considered him a bold, impetuous man, of a great deal of courage and energy, but his capabilities and power to command a squadron were a subject to be determined only by trial.

"Had any other man than myself been Secretary of the Navy, it is not probable that either Farragut or Foote would have had a squadron. At the beginning of the Rebellion, neither of them stood prominent beyond others. Their qualities had not been developed; they had not possessed opportunities. Foote and myself were youthful companions at school. And I have stated the circumstances under which Farragut was brought to my notice.

"Neither had the showy name, the scholastic attainments, the wealth, the courtly talent of Dupont. But both were heroes. Dupont is a polished naval officer, selfish, heartless, calculating, scheming, but not a hero by nature, though too proud to be a coward."

#### JAPAN DOES NOT WANT TO FIGHT.

In Hampton's Magazine for September appears an illustrated article by Thomas E. Green, who is introduced by this editorial note: "Dr. Green has just returned from a long trip through Japan, to which country he went for the purpose of determining the exact attitude of the government and people toward the United States. He is a trained investigator, and his standing and work as a clergyman, lecturer and author give weight to the facts he presents and the deductions made in his article printed below." Following we give some extracts from Dr. Green's article:

"There are five reasons why Japan does not want to fight the United States. They are the following:

"I.—Because she is buried under a crushing national debt that to any other nation would be a crushing burden.

"II.—Because she has a sentimental regard for the United States, based upon the fundamental facts of her history, a regard almost akin to the Oriental covenant of salt and bread.

"III.—Because the United States is by far her foremost customer, upon whose continued patronage she is depending for the working out of her financial problem. To upset that commercial relation would spell disaster, if not bankruptcy for Japan.

"IV.—Because in the midst of the confusion of the contending forces in the Orient, Japan needs the sympathy and the practical help of the United States and her policies more than of any other nation—and she will sacrifice many things rather than lose them.

"V.—Because the Japanese government and people have a very large amount of common sense, and they know that while for a time they might strike and harm, in the end such a war would spell inevitable ruin for Japan.

"The empire consists of six large islands and about 600 smaller ones, containing an approximate area of 162,000 square miles, of which only 15.7 per cent. is arable. Upon this area, the total barely in excess of

the state of California, lives a population of upward of 50,000,000. From 1744 to 1872 the population had increased only by 7,000,000; but from 1872 to 1908 the growth was 17,000,000, and never has the increase been so large as at the present time. Of the 50,000,000 inhabitants over 60 per cent. are farmers and their families. Upon the shoulders of such a population there rests a national debt of \$1,138,410,226, a per capita of \$21.93. That is a little more than twice the per capita debt of the United States.

"During the war with Russia, Japan sweated blood and treasure from every pore, but her arms were victorious, her navy invincible and her people looked out of their straits to an equal, if not more satisfactory, settlement. But Komura came home from Portsmouth with a dearly bought peace—and an empty purse. The war had cost 1,800,000,000 yen, and Russia had refused to pay one blessed sen! In place of post-bellum enthusiasm came the shadow of bankruptcy; instead of the boom came the specter of awful smash. It is to the eternal credit of Japanese patriotism that when the immediate shock had passed government and people alike turned with an energy akin almost to despair to the task by which they were confronted. For years the balance between government receipts and expenditures had been barely made. The government announced that for the salvation of the country, for the present, at least, the war taxes must be made permanent, and threw itself upon the loyalty of the people.

"Everything in Japan is taxed, from the land you own, or rent and till, to the salt you eat, the oil you burn, the railroad ticket on which you travel, even the laborers you employ. You are taxed coming and going, waking or sleeping, living or dead. Not because the government wants to, but because the government must. Previous to the war the man whose income amounted to or exceeded \$50,000 per annum paid 55 per cent. of it to the government. Now he pays 68 per cent. The average man pays an average tax of 32 per cent. of his entire income to the government. Where else in all this wide world do you know of patriotism so absolutely dominating as this?

"Out of a budget calling for 615,000,000 yen the most significant items are: 37 per cent. for the army and navy, 29 per cent. for the national debt, 12 per cent. for postal and telegraph service, and 1-1-3 per cent. for education. The army and navy appropriation is consequently cut to bits, all plans for construction, expansion and development in both arms giving place to an extremely modest program of repairs and necessary betterments. Between 1908 and 1914 the government had planned to expend 65,000,000 yen in Dreadnoughts and other tremendous engines of warfare. This has been cut by 45,000,000 yen, and even the appropriation for maintenance has been reduced by nearly 2,000,000 yen a year. Until 1914 Japan must economize, retrench at every possible point, devote every energy to the reduction of her debt and the rehabilitation of her finances. If her plans succeed, then look out for her naval program carries a promise for 1915 and 1916, of 50,000,000 yen, if she has it.

"Japan does not want to fight the United States, because both government and people cherish a deep and abiding sentiment of friendship and gratitude for this government and its people. I found in schools, in universities, that the absorbing ambition of young men was to go to America and learn, that they might in time come home and teach. Everywhere you find this sentimental remembrance. The naval fleet found it in ample measure when it visited Japan. I asked a captain in the Japanese navy whom I met casually on a railroad train: 'Captain, does Japan want to fight the United States? He laughed as he replied: 'Fight the United States? I'd as soon think of fighting my own brother.'

"To-day America is Japan's commercial salvation. To destroy that commerce would mean disaster for Japan. She could not afford to fight the United States.

"Japan," said Count Okuma, 'has never wanted war. In common with the other great powers, your own among them, we have created a military establishment, but it is for defense, not for conquest.'"

#### PERU AND PANAMA.

"In the June 'Peru To-day,' a monthly magazine published in English at Lima, Peru, is a section devoted to Panama, headed with the picture of Major William L. Sibert, U.S.A., associated with the engineering work of the canal. Also appears a résumé of an exhaustive report on the canal taken from the Peruvian bulletin of the Ministry of Promotion for January, 1909, said to be the first thorough account of the work in Spanish. The report is from the pen of Señor F. A. Pezet, the Peruvian Minister at Panama, and is expected to bring the gigantic nature of the task and the splendid progress of the work more effectively to the attention of the people of the Spanish-speaking South American republics than anything else that has so far appeared. This report, which is copiously illustrated, comprises about fifty pages, and shows how the tact, patience and foresight of the United States Commissioners overcame all obstacles, by cleaning and purifying the plague spots, and erecting sanitary buildings for the employees, etc. Minister Pezet treats exhaustively of the water supply for Colon and Panama, which insures to the population of Panama a similar supply. Interesting in a more than ordinary degree is the large relief map of the canal made under the direction of the I.C. Commission and published in the Lima magazine, giving, as it does, an idea of how the canal would look if one were passing over it with an aeroplane or balloon. It brings out prominently the proportion of water in the Zone to the land. The Gatun Lake, with its numerous indentations, gives an impression that the water is about one-third of the area shown. It requires no great flight of fancy to picture the vessels of war or trade passing through the waterway, like ants following a determined path, flying the flags of all nations, all busy with the new impetus which the canal will give to the trade with the west coast of South America and the Orient. Our Peruvian contemporary describes the importance of the railway to be built by a German company from Paíta, Peru, to a navigable point on the Marañon River, the western branch of the Amazon, and says it is destined to become one of the principal railways of the world, comparable only with the American transcontinental, the Siberian or the Cape-to-Cairo lines. This railway, though only 400 miles in length, will be the connecting link between the port of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, on the Atlantic Ocean, and Paíta, on the Pacific. The highest grade the road will have to surmount will be only 7,000 feet, only one-half what the two other trans-Andean lines in Peru now have to overcome.

No one can read the account in this magazine of the



coup d'état of May 29 last without being impressed with the value to the South American republics of proper military establishments. A company of men armed with revolvers invaded the palace and seized President Leguia, after killing the sentinel and surprising the guard at the door. Then they marched the President through the main street, exposing him to the insults of the lowest rabble of the population. They took him to the statue of Bolivar, in the heart of the city, and sought to force him under threats of death to resign and turn over the government to the chief conspirator. This he declined to do, although some of his friends, fearing for his life, advised him to do so. In the midst of the excitement at the statue suddenly appeared a detachment of twenty-four unmounted cavalry under the command of 2d Lieutenant Gomez, who, without warning, fired indiscriminately into the crowd, killing and wounding more of the innocent spectators than of the rebels. The latter, however, fled without returning the fire, and a few minutes later the President was escorted back to his palace in triumph. While it may be true, as the magazine says, that the chief lesson of the "revolutionary" fiasco is that "the Peruvians of all classes showed a lack of interest in the old-fashioned professional revolutions," it taught another reason of great importance, namely, that Peru will be unfitted to meet the opportunity for progress and material prosperity which will be presented by the opening of the Panama Canal, unless it profits by such outbreaks as those of May 29 and learns that it can achieve no permanence of progress without an adequate military establishment.

#### FOREIGN AVIATION NOTES.

In Russia there is now being finished a dirigible balloon for which the inventor, M. Kostovitch, claims great things. Conceived before the Zeppelin airship, the Russian dirigible also has an absolutely rigid body, the framework being made of a special material invented by the designer, and this he asserts to be far superior to wood or aluminum. The main propeller shaft runs through the center of the vessel, and for this arrangement great efficiency is claimed. The Kostovitch airship is about 200 feet long and 40 feet in diameter, with cone-shaped ends. The rudder is mounted in front and the propeller in the rear. Two platforms underneath the body provide accommodation for the crew, engines and stores. So light is the material employed that the vessel will, it is said, have a much greater lifting power than any other rigid type of vessel. At the same time, the outer shell has greater strength, according to the inventor. Side planes are fitted for the purpose of dynamic flight. By a secret device it is said that gas can be rapidly pumped from the balloon chambers and stored in other vessels under pressure. The interior of the ship is then filled with air, and thus the vessel at once becomes of the heavier-than-air type. Neither gas nor ballast is sacrificed by this change, and it can be effected very quickly. Thus, when in the air and traveling at high speed, the vessel can be converted into a flying machine. When buoyancy is required the gas is restored to the balloon, and the vessel becomes lighter than air. The engine is also the invention of M. Kostovitch. It is of the eight cylinder type, and can develop up to 150 horsepower, which is deemed sufficient to give speeds up to sixty miles an hour. M. Kostovitch is particularly anxious to get the matter taken up in England, as he states that this type of vessel is best suited for her requirements.

The Italian government, in view of the success of the experiments with the dirigible military balloon, "1. Bis" at Bracciano, intends to construct two others on identical lines for the army, and a third, twice as large, for the use of the navy.

The London Army and Navy Gazette calls attention to the fact that the only fatal accidents which have taken place in regard to aerial navigation since the introduction of motor engines have happened to machines of the Wright pattern. The late M. Lefèvre, whose untimely death on Sept. 17 is regretted by all aviators, appears to have been killed much in the same way as was Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S.A., on Sept. 17 of last year. In the latter case, however, it was the fouling of the rudder by one of the propellers which brought about the heavy fall of the aeroplane, whereas the Lefèvre mishap is traced to a motor defect, which, stopping the engine, caused the machine to plunge sharply downward, the unfortunate aeronaut falling beneath it. "In a sense the disaster may be said to be a contribution to the discussion as to whether an aeroplane in flight is the safer over land or over sea," continues the Gazette. "It seems quite feasible that had the late M. Lefèvre's aeroplane been disabled while over water he might have escaped, but there are two necessary provisos to be made in this connection—one that the sea must be smooth at the time of the descent, and the other that means of rescue must be within reasonable distance. There is, of course, the further question as to how the descent is made. M. Lefèvre's biplane, as Captain Windham points out, came down nose first, whereas the monoplane, if it stops in mid-air, settles down quietly. With the biplane, if either of the two propellers got out of order, the machine would capsize, but the monoplane's propeller would very probably shoot forward clear of the apparatus. In the absence of any practical data it is useless to speculate as to whether M. Lefèvre's biplane, had the mishap occurred at sea, could have kept afloat, and for long enough, to afford him a raft until help arrived."

To assist at a flight of a Zeppelin dirigible must be excitingly interesting, though a soldier would hardly call it sport. Take the last journey of Zeppelin III, for instance, when the aviator awaited a favorable opportunity to fly. One long night from dusk till dawn this leviathan of the air tugged and strained at its moorings, while the squally wind roared around it with the velocity of fifty miles an hour. And what were its moorings at the end of the ropes? Anchors embedded deep in the earth? Oh, no! Nothing else but patient German soldiers. Anchors would have been too unyielding, and the hard strain of the cables would have bent and damaged the long dirigible's framework. "So," says the candid narrative, "when the tempest was at its height the united efforts of 150 soldiers were required to hold the straining vessel back. Thirty men were packed like sardines in the rear of the car to weight it down, while as many more clung to it from below. Occasionally these were lifted in a body from the ground, and hung dangling in the air for several seconds at a time." A patient pack animal is the German soldier. This is not the first time nor the last that the storm-stressed dirigible has given him a night of suffering that no troops of other nationalities would undergo, comments the London Military Mail. With the Zeppelin III, he was relieved every hour from his trying ordeal, but the force on the ground were only allowed double shifts, so that the respite for his shivering body was

not a long one. But there was a still further feature of this all night airship rescue work: "As the front of the car was in danger of being battered to pieces against the earth, a detachment of soldiers was placed beneath it, forming a kind of living spring buffer."

#### SUMMER AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

The full-blown trees are posin'  
Like a gal before the glass,  
At the plecters in the river  
O' their rustlin' summer dress;  
While the songbirds' music mingles  
W' the music o' the rills,  
An' the honeysuckle 's runnin'  
Up the hedges an' the hills.

Oh, the drillin' 's fairly killin'  
At them big 13-inch guns,  
An' the sweat in inky creases  
Down our steamin' faces runs;  
But summer winks a merry eye  
That charms away our spleen,  
An' there's "Greenlan's icy mountains"  
In the beer, ashore, at e'en.

A long-drawn thread o' skirmishers  
Is spun across the fields,  
Deployin'—rallyin'—firin'—  
As it slowly forward steals;  
But thru the blaze o' noonday  
Comes a vision cool an' sweet  
Of kissin' blue-eyed Kittie  
When the dew is on the wheat.

The air is green an' golden,  
An' the sky is blue an' white;  
The butterflies are flitterin'  
On waves o' amber light;  
An' the sun-shafts, diamond-pointed,  
Pierce the bosom o' the rose,  
Whose blood in spurts o' fragrance  
Over all the garden flows.

O, this world is bright an' pleasant!  
O, this life is clean an' good!  
When the harmonies o' nature  
Air a-tingin' in yer blood;  
An' like me, ye hev yer arm about  
A dainty bit o' waist,  
With two roguish eyes to smile at  
An' two cherry lips to taste!

WILLIAM STOKES, U.S.N.

#### POLO AT BOISE BARRACKS.

The novelty of a polo game drew large crowds to Riverside Park, Boise, Idaho, on Sept. 19, when Troops K and L, 14th Cavalry, engaged in a contest of skill.

This consisted of four ten-minute periods with two-minute rests after the making of each goal. Troop L carried off the honors with a score of 6½ to 4. The winners really made seven goals, but were penalized half a point by the referee on account of a foul by Underwood. Lieutenants Smyser, Underwood and Misner were the stars throughout the game, they being able to handle their mallets with more precision, and also having the advantage of better horses. The field was too small and the men and horses were green, Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser being the only one who had ever played the game before.

The goals were made as follows: By Troop L—Underwood, 4; Misner, 3. By Troop K—Smyser, 2; Ary, 1; Edwards, 1.

Other games on the parade ground of Boise Barracks will follow. Troops K and L each get \$44 as their share of the receipts, which will be expended in balls and mallets.

All the troops of the 14th have received their ponies and outfits. The latter came only a few weeks ago. The game has been taken up with enthusiasm, and will become a prominent part of the instruction of enlisted men, as well as officers.

The regiment, now about to go to the Philippines, finds nearly forty per cent. of its officers absent, and fears that still others are hustling to stay behind. Traditions have changed. Formerly a call to disagreeable or dangerous duty rallied a regiment, and all hastened to fall in or incurred a loss of reputation. Now none but the "friendless and those willing to do their share answer here," and the latter are dwindling rapidly in numbers. When we reach the land of the Moros and furnish details for staff and detachment service we shall be lucky to have one officer per troop. Is there no remedy for this malady?

FOURTEENTH.

#### NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS, ARTILLERY CORPS.

General Ainsworth, the Adjutant General, Sept. 24, announced the following list of successful candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps:

1. Thomas, J. J., Mass. 2. Acheson, H. H., Ohio. 3. Shipman, W., Minn. 4. Buell, N. A., Ohio. 5. Call, L. H., D.C. 6. Applin, F. D., N.H. 7. Eaton, C. A., Mass. 8. Tilton, R. L., Ill. 9. Jemison, J. K., Ala. 10. Dodd, T. F., Ill. 11. McCammon, F. E., Ark. 12. Campbell, J. R., Mich. 13. Lee, R. E., Mo. 14. Bender, L. B., Wash. 15. Norton, A., N.Y. 16. Hemingway, H. S., N.Y. 17. Cecil, T. J., Tenn. 18. Harrison, R. C., Cal. 19. Hardaway, F. V., Mo. 20. Heth, C. C., Va. 21. Wallis, J. W., Texas. 22. Price, Jr., F. A., N.J. 23. Noyes, Jr., E. V., Ga. 24. Ide, O. E., N.Y. 25. Fraser, W. D., N.Y. 26. Moore, G. F., Texas. 27. McMillin, D. N., Tenn. 28. Harrelson, J. W., N.C. 29. Lyon, R. E., Mich. 30. Austin, J. McV., Ohio.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

#### PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following officers will report in person to the C.O. Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 3, 1909, for physical examination, and to the Department Commander at 8 a.m., Oct. 4, for riding test: Col. George Andrews, A.G.; John Van R. Hoff, M.C.; George F. Chase, I.G.; and Harvey C. Carbaugh, J.A.; Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D.; Lieut. Col. John Mills, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak, O.D.; Majors Harry E. Wilkins, C.S.; Charles S. Bromwell, C.E.; Samuel Hof, O.D.; David M. King, O.D.; Edwin D. Bricker, O.D.; Lucius L. Durfee, 26th Inf. (Sept. 14, D.L.).

The following officers will report by letter to the C.O. Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for instructions as to reporting to him for physical examination, and will proceed to that post at such time as he shall appoint for the examination and riding test: Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf.; Major George Bell, Jr., I.G.; Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M. (Sept. 14, D.L.).

Major Charles Keller, C.E., will report by letter to the C.O. Fort Wayne, Mich., for instructions as to reporting to him for physical examination, and will proceed to that post at such time as he shall appoint for the examination and riding test. (Sept. 14, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Jay R. Shook, M.C., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for the purpose of making the annual physical examination of captains and lieutenants stationed at that place, thence to Springfield, Ill., to examine 1st Lieut. Richmond Smith, 12th Inf. (Sept. 14, D. Lakes.)

A commissioned medical officer will proceed from each of the posts designated in this order to the places indicated, for the purpose of making the annual physical examinations of the officers named:

From Fort Thomas, Ky., to Louisville, Ky., to examine Capt. Lytle Brown, C.E., and 1st Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, C.A.C.; thence to Jeffersonville, Ind., to examine Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M.; thence to Lyndon, Ky., to examine 2d Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 6th Inf.; thence to Lexington, Ky., to examine 1st Lieut. Philip W. Corbuser, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 18th Inf.; thence to Wilberforce, O., to examine 1st Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf.; thence to Delaware, O., to examine 1st Lieut. William H. Menges, C.A.C.; thence to Ada, O., to examine Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th Cav.; thence to Cleveland, O., to examine Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th Inf.

From Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Indianapolis, Ind., to examine Capt. James F. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; Merck B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., C.A.C.; John L. De Witt, 20th Inf.; thence to Fort Wayne, Ind., to examine Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf.; thence to Lafayette, Ind., to examine Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf.; thence to Terre Haute, Ind., to examine 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf.; thence to Evansville, Ind., to examine Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav.

From Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Delafield, Wis., to examine 2d Lieut. Charles F. Severson, 24th Inf.; thence to Madison, Wis., to examine Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf.

From Fort Wayne, Mich., to Detroit, Mich., to examine 1st Lieut. John E. Kelly, 26th Inf.; thence to Grand Rapids, Mich., to examine Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, Q.M., and 1st Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf. (Sept. 14, D. Lakes.)

S.O. SEPT. 23, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted Capt. Carl A. Martin May 28 is extended one month.

So much of par. 9, S.O. No. 219, W.D., Sept. 21, 1909, as appoints a board of officers to meet Nov. 1, 1909, at Fort Omaha, Neb., for the examination of candidates as to their fitness for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, is revoked.

The orders of Aug. 6, directing 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Hunt to proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayce, Porto Rico, is revoked.

Orders Sept. 2, amended to relieve Major Albert E. Truby from duty with Co. B., Hospital Corps, to enable him to proceed or transport to sail from San Francisco, Dec. 6, instead of Nov. 5, to Philippine Islands.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Col. John G. D. Knight, president of the examining board, Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. George M. Hoffman, Capt. William D. Connor, 1st Lieut. William A. Mitchell, 1st Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, 1st Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, 2d Lieut. Edward D. Ardrey. Before complying with so much of this order as directs them to proceed to New York city, the officers named will report for a test in horsemanship.

Captain Connor and Lieutenants Hannum, Ralston and Ardrey will report to C.O. Washington Barracks, and Captain Hoffman and Lieutenant Mitchell will report to Superintendent, Military Academy, West Point.

A board is appointed to meet at San Francisco for examination of officers, Corps of Engineers, for promotion, consisting of the following: Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, Capt. William H. Brooks, Capt. Herbert C. Gibner and 1st Lieut. Charles T. Leeds.

Second Lieut. Henry A. Finch will report to the examining board at San Francisco for examination for promotion.

Leave for one month is granted Major George F. Landers.

Major Thomas B. Lamoreux is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, relieved.

#### G.O. 158, SEPT. 16, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops I and M, 14th Cav., will stand relieved from duty in the Yosemite National Park on Oct. 10, 1909, and on that date will proceed, by marching, to their proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., now in command of these troops, will remain on duty in the park until the close of the season to look after the improvement work now being carried on by the Interior Department, and upon completion of this duty he will return to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

#### G.O. 123, SEPT. 13, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The C.O. Fort Moultrie, S.C., will send the 1st band, C.A.C., to Columbia, S.C., to arrive there not later than the morning of Nov. 6, 1909, for the purpose of furnishing music on the occasion of the visit of the President to that city.

#### G.O. 124, SEPT. 13, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort McPherson, Ga., was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Basil G. Moon, C.A.C.

Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Moon, having received a lawful order from the War Department, to "purchase and forward to the librarian, Coast Artillery School, without delay, such of the within mentioned books as he has been unable to find," the books referred to being: One Ordnance and Gunnery, by Fullam-Hart; one Surveying, by Johnson; one Text-book of Gunnery, by McKinley; one Elements of Electrical Engineering, D.C., by Franklin and Bailey, did through negligence fail to obey said order. It was further alleged that Lieutenant Moon failed to return the above books belonging to the Coast Artillery School Library, which books had been issued to him for his use as a student officer at the Coast Artillery School. This at Fort Monroe, Va., about July 30, 1908. It was further charged that the accused, having failed to return the books to the Coast Artillery School Library, and having, in conversation, caused the librarian to understand that he would return the books upon his arrival at his new station, did fail to return them. It was also alleged that he failed to reply to an official communication from the librarian, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., in violation of the provisions of Par. 1, Cir. No. 25, W.D., Washington, April 28, 1906.

He pleaded guilty and was found guilty and was sentenced "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, and to be confined to the limits of his post for three months."

Brigadier General Mills, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Basil G. Moon, C.A.C., the sentence is approved. The department commander believes that the fact of the trial of Lieutenant Moon for his careless derelictions is sufficient reprimand."

#### GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. J. F. BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, G.S., having reported at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as chief of staff. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1909, is granted Capt. Fred E. Buchan, J.A., Omaha, Neb. (Sept. 11, D. Mo.)

Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., from duty in Washington, to Atlanta, Ga., as judge advocate, Department of the Gulf. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Capt. John R. Hannay, Q.M., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for the purpose of supervising the trying on of standard sample cotton uniform Service coats now being made. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q.M., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 18, W.D.)



Post Q.M. Sergt. James M. Downs, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will report in person to the constructing Q.M., at that post for duty in his office. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Odell (appointed Sept. 14, 1909, from quartermaster sergeant, 12th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.S., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Hugh Davitt (appointed Sept. 20, 1909, from sergeant, 100th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Henry A. Steere. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Louis Ueberwald, Army Transport Service, Newport News, will be sent to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James H. Carson, upon his discharge from the hospital at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Mahlon K. Taylor, who will be sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. William A. Hunter. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Francis Bangert, Washington Barracks, D.C., is transferred as post commissary sergeant to the Bakers and Cooks School Detachment, that post. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Philip E. Cantlon, Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal., Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Samuel W. Shaffer. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Lieut. Cool. George B. Davis, deputy commissary general, in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the quartermaster's office in New Orleans, La., and also, of all construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, relieving Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., Q.M., at such time as will enable Captain Garrard to proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport about Nov. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Joshua E. Banks will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Herman B. Jones will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Leroy Lewis, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty in his office. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., is detailed to attend the meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held in Richmond, Va., Oct. 19 to 22, 1909. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Albert E. Truby, M.C. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Sidham, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Shafter, H.T. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Major Euclid B. Frick, M.C., president of the examining board at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, when required, to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. William H. Brooks, Charles N. Barney, Patrick H. McAndrews, Wallace De Witt and Robert M. Thornburgh. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., is extended one month. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 25, 1909, is granted Major Basil H. Dutcher, M.C. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 19, 1909, is granted Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 9, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Charles E. Marrow from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. First Lieut. Addison D. Davis from duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., to Vancouver Barracks, for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Nov. 5, 1909: Frederick Mathys, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; James Maclean, Fort Moultrie, S.C. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report to Lieut. Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., president of the examining board, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Capt. John A. Murtagh, Gideon McD. Van Poole, William W. Reno, George H. R. Gosman, Conrad E. Koerper, John H. Allen, Robert U. Patterson, Robert E. Noble, James W. Van Dusen, Robert B. Grubbs, Verge E. Swazey. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 16, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C. (Sept. 18, D.T.)

Major William P. Kendall, M.C., will report on Sept. 26, 1909, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the physical examination and test of skill and endurance in horsemanship. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., in addition to his other duties will assume temporary charge of the Medical Supply Depot, San Francisco. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., from duty as attending surgeon in New York city, to duty as assistant to the curator of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Hunt, Va. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieuts. Harry B. Etter and Everett S. McClelland, M.R.C., recently appointed, are ordered to active duty and will report to Washington on Oct. 1, 1909, for a course of instruction. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The following officers of the M.R.C. are relieved from duty at the posts designated, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail about Nov. 5, 1909, for the Philippines: 1st Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, Fort Greble, R.I.; 1st Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, Fort Greble, R.I.; 1st Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, Fort Greble, R.I. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank E. Ariand, James C. Dougherty and Michael E. Hughes, M.R.C., from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Dec. 15, 1909, to San Francisco, for further orders. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. William B. Borden, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. John C. Griffin, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Rhodrie W. Browne, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Eugene G. Northington, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about Oct. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Dayton C. Wiggin, M.R.C. (Sept. 17, D.E.)

First Lieut. Clark I. Wertenbaker, M.R.C., is detailed as member of the board of medical officers to meet at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for the purpose of conducting the physical examination. (Sept. 21, D.E.)

First Lieut. Warren E. Kernsner, M.R.C., from Water-ville, Me., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the M.R.C. are ordered: First Lieut. James E. Maloney from duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., and will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., and report to the medical superintendent of the Army Transport Service at that post, for duty, with station at Seattle, Wash., relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe from duty on the transport Burnside. Lieutenant Lowe will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, M.R.C., effective about Oct. 10, 1909. (Sept. 21, D.E.)

First Lieut. Courtlandt W. Dawe, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Heterick, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., and report not later than Oct. 1, 1909, for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

The following first lieutenants, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to the post designated, for duty: Hyman M. Cohen, Fort Rodman, Mass.; William C. Lyon, Fort Du Pont, Del. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

The following first lieutenants, M.R.C., will proceed to the post designated after their names: Harley J. Hallett, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Herbert H. Sharpe, Fort Jay, N.Y.; John W. Sherwood, Fort Williams, Me. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Chester C. Walters, H.C., West Point, N.Y., will be sent to San Francisco, to report not later than Sept. 30, 1909, to the C.O., Army Transport Service, for duty aboard that transport and to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Robert B. Irving, H.C., who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. Frederick A. Bennett, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison, to relieve Sergt. Harvey Tyler, H.C., who will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. William H. Schmidt, H.C., office of the attending surgeon, Chicago, Ill., will be sent Oct. 1, 1909, to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, O., to relieve Sergt. Benjamin R. Luscomb, H.C. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, C.E., from active service on Sept. 21, 1909, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Wilfred H. Schuyler, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Adam C. Spencer, H.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent at once to Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Patrick McGloin, H.C. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick McGloin, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. Henry Walters, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 205, W.D., Sept. 3, 1909, relating to Sergts. 1st Class Maurice Kelly and Quentin J. Barker, H.C., is revoked. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Maurice Kelly, H.C., now at Newport News, Va., when his services are no longer required on the Army transport Kilpatrick, will report to the transport quartermaster, that city, for temporary duty in connection with the disposition of the medical property aboard the vessels out of commission at that place. Upon completion of such duty he will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Quentin J. Barker, H.C. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William C. Livingston, H.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T., will be sent to Fort Shafter, H.T., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Herman J. Weber, H.C., who will be sent on the first available transport to Manila. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. Arthur B. Ryan, H.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., upon the arrival at that post of Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Salmon, H.C., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Minot E. Scott will proceed from South Berkeley, Cal., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C. of E.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Col. Solomon W. Roessler, in addition to his present duties, will temporarily relieve Col. Daniel W. Lockwood of the river and harbor works in his charge. Lieut. Col. James G. Warren, in addition to his present duties will relieve Col. William T. Rossell of the river and harbor works in his charge. Col. Rossell upon being relieved will proceed to New York city, take station at that place, and relieve Colonel Roessler of the river and harbor works temporarily transferred to him by Colonel Lockwood. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Col. Solomon W. Roessler and Walter S. Fisk and Lieut. Col. James G. Sanford, C.E., having been permanently excused from taking the prescribed physical test, Par. 2, S.O. 210, c.s., these headquarters, so far as it relates to the officers named, is revoked. (Sept. 17, 1909.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Charles Blitch, now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to his proper station, Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frank Deeds, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Arthur Schuler, Fort Sumter, S.C., will be sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William S. Smigowsky, who will be sent to Fort Sumter, S.C., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the department, will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of the plans for the new submarine post telephone system at that post. (Sept. 14, D.G.)

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, S.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The C.O., Fort Wood, N.Y., will send 1st Class Sergt. Adolf J. Dekker, Co. G, Signal Corps, now at his post, to report to the chief signal officer of the department, 39 Whitehall street, New York, N.Y., for duty in his office. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corporals Joseph F. Helveston, Benjamin F. Waller, Maurice L. Boyle, Marcus Davis, James J. Bath and Charles R. B. M. to date Sept. 16, 1909. To be corporals: First Class Privts. Louis W. Scanlan, Frank E. Wilkinson, Thomas E. Parks, Thomas L. Clark, Louis A. Gordon, John J. Maloney, James E. Brewer and Louis E. Buscher, to date Sept. 16, 1909.

First Class Serg. Thomas A. Grant, S.C., office of the chief signal officer, Department of California, San Francisco, will be sent to New York city, for duty in his office. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Hanson B. Black, Signal Corps, is extended ten days. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERLAND.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. John G. Pegram, 1st Cav., to take effect about Oct. 15, 1909. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 210, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, 2d Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 22, D.E.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months, about Nov. 6, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (Aug. 30, D. Colo.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, 3d Cav. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Major Percy E. Tripp, 3d Cav., from temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Clark, Texas, and assume command of that post, relieving Capt. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., who will rejoin his troop (G) at Fort Sam Houston. (Sept. 13, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Second Lieut. C. K. Lyman, Squadron Q.M. and Comsy., 4th Cav., was on Sept. 17 relieved from command of the machine gun platoon of the regiment and 2d Lieut. A. M. Milton, 4th Cav., is detailed in his stead, to take effect Sept. 22.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for one month and twenty days, upon completion of his course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 5th Cav. (Sept. 15, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

The leave granted Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., is extended three months. (Sept. 13, D. Mo.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 13, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., relieving 2d Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., who will join his regiment. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., 11th Cav., to take effect about Nov. 1, 1909. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., was, on Sept. 17, assigned to Troop F.

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Capt. Francis H. Pope, commissary, 14th Cav., was, on Sept. 17, detailed as acting adjutant of the regiment during the absence on detached service of Capt. Mathew C. Smith, adjutant, 14th Cav.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Sergt. Major Newton Kimball, 15th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for four months, from Nov. 1, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st Field Art. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for two months, about Oct. 1, 1909, is granted Capt. William S. Guignard, 2d Field Art. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. William McK. Lambdin, 4th Field Art., is detailed as an observer at the tests of the efficiency of modern field works in resisting the attacks of the latest type of field cannon designed for the U.S. Army, to be made at Fort Riley, Kas., commencing Oct. 1, 1909. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

First Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, 5th Field Art., will proceed to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave to and including Sept. 29, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, 5th Field Art. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Par. 3, S.O. No. 208, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to direct Col. William H. Coffin, C.A.C., to take the prescribed walking test from Fort Monroe, Va., instead of Fort Howard, Md. (Sept. 17, D.E.)

First Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, C.A.C., now on sick leave, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on Dec. 1, 1909, or dates thereafter as may be specified by the board, to Major Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., for examination for promotion: Capt. William Chamberlain and Gordon G. Heiner. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced: Capt. Arthur W. Chase, promoted to major, rank Sept. 9, 1909; Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, promoted to major, rank Sept. 10, 1909; 1st Lieut. Gordon Robinson, promoted to captain, rank Sept. 9, 1909, assigned to 146th Co.; 1st Lieut. Claude E. Brigham, promoted to captain, rank Sept. 10, 1909; 2d Lieut. George R. Norton, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 9, 1909. Major Chase upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. Major Kephart will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. Captain Brigham is placed on the unassigned list and will remain on duty at his present station. Lieutenant Norton is attached to the 88d Company. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 208, c.s., these headquarters, so far as it relates to Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, C.A.C., is suspended until further orders. (Sept. 20, D.E.)

Par. 3, S.O. 208, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to direct Col. William H. Coffin, C.A.C., to take the prescribed walking test from Fort Monroe, Va., instead of Fort Howard, Md. (Sept. 17, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William E. Cole, C.A.C. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Francis J. Behr, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., about Sept. 20, 1909. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. John H. Pirie, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Paul J. Horton, C.A.C., and Jens E. Stedie, 4th Cav., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, for duty, relieving 1st Lieuts. Harold W. Huntley, 3d Field Art., and Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav. Lieutenants Huntley and Rucker upon being relieved will join their respective regiments. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

First Lieut. William M. Goodale, 1st Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco and will join his proper station upon the expiration of the leave granted him. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month, upon the return of the 2d Inf. from its practice march, is granted 2d Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. (Sept. 13, D. Lakes.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNOAN.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Will H. Point, 6th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Major Richard R. Steedman, 6th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Jan. 31, 1910, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-three years' service. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for four months, commencing Oct. 1, 1909, is granted Major Richard R. Steedman, 6th Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, 8th Inf., from duty at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect Feb. 1, 1910, and will then join his regiment. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 9th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Sept. 1



sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Anton C. Cron, 10th Inf., to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1909. (Sept. 17, W.D.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. James H. Van Horn, 11th Inf., is further extended twenty days. (Sept. 15, D. Mo.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Aug. 23, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, upon completion of his duties in connection with the Army Infantry team, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., now at Camp Perry. (Aug. 30, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 24, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (Aug. 23, D. Colo.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 11, D. Mo.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty, with his appointment as regimental commissary. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for three months and seventeen days is granted Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Jan. 7, 1910, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-four years' service. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury, 24th Inf., effective on or about Oct. 1, 1909. (Sept. 18, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury, 24th Inf., effective about Oct. 1. (Sept. 18, D.E.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 1, 1909, is granted Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Sergt. John Roy, Co. F, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry A. Ripley, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf., to take effect upon his promotion to the grade of 1st lieutenant. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of Capt. Edward L. Baker, jr., Phil. Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 31, 1909. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

The resignation of Capt. John Holtman, Phil. Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 31, 1909. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR 2D LIEUTENANTS, P.S.

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Nov. 1, 1909, at the places designated, for the competitive examination of the enlisted candidates, and of such other candidates as may be authorized to appear for examination, as to their fitness for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts:

At Fort Myer, Va.: Major Charles Willcox, M.C.; Major Frank E. Harris, C.A.C.; Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C.; Fred L. Perry, C.A.C.; Frank W. Weed, M.C., for the examination of Q.M. Sergt. Guilford Green, 167th Co., C.A.C.  
At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Major William P. Kendall, M.C.; Major Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav.; Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, 10th Cav., for the examination of Pvt. Hugh Gwyn, Troop I, 10th Cav.

At Fort Warren, Mass.: Capt. William Forse, C.A.C.; Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparenberger, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. James A. Brice, C.A.C., for the examination of Master Gunner Thomas J. Johnston, C.A.C.

At Fort Myer, Va.: Major Francis A. Winter, M.C.; Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav.; Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d F.A.; Capt. Howard H. Bailey, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., for the examination of Corpl. Eugene G. Mathews, Battery D, 3d F.A.

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont.: Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf.; Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, M.C.; Capt. George D. Freeman, jr., 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred V. S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James A. Hayne, M.R.C., for the examination of Corpls. Harley Dagley and Corpl. Herbert Barker, Co. M, 2d Inf.

At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.: Capt. George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav.; Wallace DeWitt, M.C., and William M. Connell, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Martin, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Pargson, M.R.C., for the examination of Corpl. Justin B. Powell, Troop E, 5th Cav.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Major Louis T. Hess, M.C.; Major Frank L. Winn, 13th Inf.; Capt. William T. Littebrant, 15th Cav.; Capt. William M. Fassett, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C., for the examination of Corpl. Austin M. Cross, Co. E, 13th Inf.

At Fort D. Russell, Wyo.: Col. Arthur Williams, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Aaron H. Appel, M.C.; Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav.; Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th F.A.; Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Eugene V. St. V. Sargent, Battery B, 2d F.A.

At Fort Des Moines, Ia.: Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C.; Capt. John T. Nance, 2d Cav.; Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Johnson, M.R.C., for the examination of Sergt. John A. Sterling, Troop L, 2d Cav.

At Fort Omaha, Neb.: Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, S.C.; Major Harry L. Gilechrist, M.C.; Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, S.C.; 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, S.C.; Contract Surg. William H. Ramsey, for the examination of Corpl. Frederick M. Armstrong, Co. C, Signal Corps.

At Fort Bliss, Texas: Major Clarence J. Manly, M.C.; Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., 19th Inf.; Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., for the examination of Corpl. Harry Coleman, 19th Recruit Co., Major service, Inf.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C.; Capt. Junius O. Gregory, M.C.; Capt. James I. Mabey, M.C.; Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James P. Walker, C.A.C., for the examination of Pvt. Ferdinand Calder, 16th Recruit Co.

At Fort Douglas, Utah: Major Willis T. May, 15th Inf.; Major William E. Purviance, M.C.; Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, M.R.C., for the examination of Sergt. John C. Cody, Co. E, 15th Inf.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Major Joseph P. O'Neill, 30th Inf.; Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, C.A.C.; Capt. William H. Brooks, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. George R. Guild, 20th Inf., for the examination of Sergt. Malcolm Green, 101st Co., C.A.C.; Sergt. Watt Phillips, Co. L, 18th Inf., and Pvt. 1st Class James F. De Vane, Hospital Corps.

Boards of officers are appointed to meet on Nov. 1, 1909, at the places designated, respectively, for the competitive examination of candidates for examination as to their fitness for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. The examinations will be conducted under the provisions of G.O. No. 195, W.D., 1908.

At Fort Du Pont, Del.: Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C.; Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, C.A.C.; Capt. Lewis S. Ryan, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. McDonald, M.R.C.

At Fort Monroe, Va.: Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C.; Major William E. Smith, C.A.C.; Capt. George P. Peed, M.C.; Frank J. Miller, C.A.C.; Richard H. Williams, C.A.C.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.: Capt. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; Capt. William M. Roberts, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Philip J. Lanber, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ziva L. Henry, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Rush B. Lincoln, 2d Inf.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C.; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; Ross L. Bush,

10th Inf.; Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., and Leartus J. Owen, M.C.

At Fort Riley, Kas.: Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C.; 1st Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav.

At Fort Lincoln, N.D.: Major Richard R. Steedman, 8th Inf.; Major Frederick D. Dale, M.C.; Capt. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Page, jr., 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. Marchal Wheat, M.R.C.

At Fort Sill, Okla.: Major Charles T. Menoher, 1st F.A.; Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C.; Capt. Henry B. Farrar, 1st F.A.; 1st Lieut. James F. Marley, 1st F.A.; 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Roberts, M.R.C.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, 11th Cav.; Major Charles B. Ewing, M.C.; Major William A. Mercer, 11th Cav.; Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. Church Griswold, M.R.C.

At Fort Wayne, Mich.: Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf.; Major Frederick M. Hartscock, M.C.; Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Claremont A. Donaldson, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. William M. Black, C.E., Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, I.G., Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M.D., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., at such times as may be designated by the president of the board, for the purpose of reporting upon what permanent fixtures, in the way of drainage, water supply, shelter, roads and railway communications, together with their location, will be required at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., with a view to the utilization of this land for military purposes. (Sept. 17, D.E.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav.; Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf.; Capt. Haywood S. Hanes, 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, 28th Inf., 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Harris, M.R.C., is appointed to meet on Nov. 1, 1909, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the competitive examination of candidates for examination as to their fitness for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced: First Lieut. James H. Bryson, 3d Field Art., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 10, 1909, assigned to 4th Field Art.; 2d Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 10, 1909, assigned to 3d Field Art. Each of the officers named will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the organized militia of Nebraska and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

#### MILITIA DUTY.

The following officers of the 8th Inf. are detailed for duty with the 2d Regiment of Infantry, California Militia, during the encampment of that regiment at Vallejo, Cal., from Oct. 10 to 22, 1909: Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, Capt. George H. McMaster, 1st Lieut. Jennie B. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, jr. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

#### U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

##### COL. HUGH L. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 210, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to Capt. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent, U.S. M.A., West Point, N.Y., Majors Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Frank E. Harris, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., and William F. Martin, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is suspended until further orders. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

In honor of His Imperial Highness Prince Kuni, of Japan, upon his arrival at West Point on Sept. 21, the following was ordered: The Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, mounted, full dress, acted as escort, reporting at the West Shore station in time to meet the 12:46 p.m. train. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired when the escort arrived in front of the library. The Corps of Cadets were paraded for review by His Imperial Highness at 3:40 p.m.

#### MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and assume command of a provisional division to be organized for duty at the military tournament at Des Moines. (Sept. 13, D. Mo.)

The following officers will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, for duty during the military tournament to be held at that point: Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, S.O., Majors Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., Omar Bundy, I.G., William P. Burnham, G.S., Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf. (Sept. 13, D. Mo.)

#### PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., at such time as may be designated by Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, to make the physical examination of such field officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., 1st Lieut. George R. Clayton, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Bastion, M.R.C. All the field officers (except those who elect to take the walking test) stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will report to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, for the purpose of taking the walking test, and riding test prescribed, at such time between Sept. 20 and Nov. 1, 1909, as General Smith may designate. The physical examination of these officers will be made by the board of medical officers above named. (Sept. 14, D. Mo.)

Par. 3, S.O. No. 208, c.s., D.E. headquarters, is amended so as to direct the walking test for Fort Monroe, Va., to take place on Oct. 5, 6 and 7, and the first physical examination on Oct. 4, 1909. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 21, to examine officers ordered before it. Detail for the board: Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., 1st Lieut. Lucius I. Hopwood, M.C. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

The following officers will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and report for physical examination: Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benet, O.D., Benicia Arsenal; Major John R. Lynch, Pay Dept.; Major George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans; Major James M. Kennedy, M.C., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

The officers named, who have not been reported by the board as physically incapacitated, will proceed from the Army General Hospital, to San José, Cal., and there report on the morning of Sept. 22, to Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benet, O.D., who will have charge of the test, for the purpose of undergoing the test in walking. (Sept. 14, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 22, to examine officers for the physical test. Detail of the board: First Lieut. Frederick S. Wright, M.C., 1st Lieut. James R. Mount, M.R.C. The following field officers stationed at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will report to the board Sept. 22 for physical examination: Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf.; Majors Allen M. Smith, M.C.; George W. Melver, 20th Inf.; William M. Wright, 8th Inf. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

The field officers mentioned, who have not been reported by the board as physically incapacitated, will report at the office of the C.O., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., at 8:45 a.m., Sept. 23, for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

#### PROPOSED SAILINGS U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Transport	Leaves S.F.	Honolulu	Sum.	Manila	at Manila
Logan	Sept. 6	Sept. 14	Sept. 28	Oct. 4	11
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	18
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	12
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	Dec. 28	Jan. 8, '10	12

From Manila, P.I., to San Francisco:  
Transport, Leave One at One at One at Lay days  
Manila, Nagasaki, Honolulu, S.F., at S.F.

Transport	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at S.F.
Thomas	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 15	22
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 15, '10	22

General offices: 1086 North Point street, San Francisco.  
Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Buford—Left Nagasaki for San Francisco Sept. 21.  
Urook—At San Francisco, Cal.  
Dix—Left Honolulu for Manila Sept. 7.  
Kilpatrick—Capt. J. D. Tilford. Arrived at Newport News Aug. 26.  
Ingalls—At Newport News.  
Logan—Left Honolulu for Manila Sept. 16.  
McLellan—Arrived at Washington Aug. 26.  
Meade—Arrived at Newport News Aug. 26.  
Seward—At Manila.  
Sheridan—Left Nagasaki for Seattle Sept. 18.  
Sherman—At San Francisco.  
Sumner—Arrived at Washington Aug. 26.  
Thomas—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 9.  
Warren—At Manila.  
Wright—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

Burnside—Capt. H. W. Stamford, San Francisco.  
Cyrus W. Field—Lieut. O. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.  
Lincoln—Lieut. W. M. Goodale, in Philippine waters.  
Joseph Henry—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At New York city.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

Colonel George Armistead—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C.  
Major Samuel Ringgold—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding. Seattle, Wash.  
General Henry J. Hunt—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.  
General Henry Knox—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.  
General Royal T. Frank—1st Lieut. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Arrived at Fort Totten Sept. 22.  
General Samuel M. Mills—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Boston, Mass.  
General Edward O. C. Ord—Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, C.A.C., commanding. (Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., ordered to command Aug. 31.) Detachment of 155th Co., C.A.C. Arrived at Fort Greble Sept. 18.  
General John M. Schorfeld—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Hancock, N.J. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 19, 1909.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, commanding the Department of Texas, and his staff will be in El Paso Sept. 20 to look over the ground and decide the best location to place the three thousand troops who will be ordered here for the meeting of Presidents Taft and Diaz next month. The troops ordered are all from Texas, and consist of the 3d Cavalry, under command of Col. Joseph H. Dorst; the 9th Infantry, under command of Col. Charles J. Crane, and Batteries A, B and C and band, 3d Field Art., under command of Col. Lotus Niles; there will also be detachments from the Signal and Hospital Corps. These troops, with the 19th Infantry stationed here, under command of Col. Joseph F. Huston, will number almost four thousand soldiers. The troops will be so placed in the city that as soon as President Taft leaves El Paso in the evening they will be rushed back to San Antonio, to be there when he arrives.

General Myer will be dined Monday by Mayor Sweeney and the Chamber of Commerce and will return the same evening to San Antonio. Mrs. Joseph F. Huston returned last week from California, where she has been visiting her parents during the summer. Mrs. Frederick B. Terrell and baby went to Pasadena, Cal., to stay with her family during Lieutenant Terrell's absence with the troops. Mr. William Abbot, of Hillsboro, Ill., visited the post this week for a short time to see Colonel Huston, with whom he was at West Point. They have not seen each other since their cadet days. Mrs. William Glasgow, entertained at an informal bridge party this week, complimentary to Captain Glasgow's cousin, Mrs. Seddie Ellis, who has been her guest for some time. The prizes were won by Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. J. F. Williams. After the game refreshments were served. Those present were Mrs. Ellis, J. F. Williams, Eugene E. Weff, W. R. Brown, Charles M. Newman, Thomas Corcoran and John J. Master. The 19th Infantry that is on its annual "hike" was entertained with a dinner and ball at Las Cruces by the members of the state militia stationed in that city, which was greatly enjoyed.

Miss Edith Newman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Newman, of El Paso, Texas, was married Thursday, Sept. 16, in Santa Monica, Cal., to Mr. Robert Reynolds, of Pasadena, brother of Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, stationed at Fort Bliss. Miss Newman is well known to a number of Army people, as she was a frequent visitor at the post. Mr. William Abbot, of Hillsboro, Ill., spent a few days in El Paso this week as the guest of Mrs. T. H. Logan and the Misses Logan at their home on Magoffin avenue. Mr. Abbot was visiting his son, Lieut. Stephen Abbot, C.A.C., at Fort Bayard, N.M. Mrs. Seddie Ellis, who has been visiting Mrs. William Glasgow for several weeks, returns next week to her old home in St. Louis for a short visit and will then go on to New York. Miss Mable Logan, daughter of Mrs. T. H. Logan, is recovering from a sprained knee that has kept her confined to the house for several weeks. Mrs. Robert B. Parker, wife of Lieutenant Parker, is expected to return to the post soon and will bring her sister with her to spend the winter.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 21, 1909.

Lieut. W. A. Reed, of this year's graduating class at West Point, reported Saturday and has taken quarters in the club. He was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Kay have as their guests for the week Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, of New York. Lieut. Ira Longanecker has moved from the set of field officers' quarters he has been occupying since last December into the lieutenant's set vacated by Captain Lang. Mrs. Henry, wife of Dr. Henry, M.R.C., returned last week after an absence of almost three months.

A tennis club has recently been organized here and Lieutenant Kay put in charge. He has spent considerable time and work on the courts, which needed repair badly, and they are now in good shape. Captain Marquart, Captain Bell, Mr. Kay, Mr. Strickland and Captain Price played the first three sets Monday afternoon. Band concerts are now being held on the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; 1st Battalion parade on Mondays and Tuesdays, 2d Battalion parade on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and regimental parade on Fridays.

Miss Marguerite Marquart, sister of Captain Marquart, and Master Harvey Kay, brother of Lieutenant Kay, who have been spending the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Marquart and Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, returned to New York Saturday. Friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon W. Boller will be glad to know of the improvement of Mrs. Boller from her recent illness. Major H. L. Bailey returned last night from Camp Perry, where he remained after the return of the regiment to the post to inspect a regiment of the Ohio National Guard. Mrs. Bailey, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Comstock, at Fort Sheridan, returned with the Major. Mr. Edward Harrison Browne, accompanied by her son, Harry, returned Wednesday from her father's home in Michigan.

The little children of Chaplain Pruden's Sunday school are being instructed by Mrs. J. C. Kay, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. A. W. Gullion.

On Friday Mrs. Marquart and Mrs. Kay were at home, from four to six, for their sister-in-law, Mrs. Strickland. The quarters were charmingly filled with fall flowers, and delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Marquart and Mrs. Kay were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Carey Crockett. In the beautifully lighted dining room great crimson dahlias were the motif. Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew and Mrs. O. H. Wright poured tea.



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The report of Major Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the Department of the Lakes, on the military tournament held at Toledo, Ohio, July 5 to 10, has been received at the War Department. This tournament, which was suggested by reason of the local interest in military affairs in Toledo and vicinity, received hearty co-operation from General Grant and officers associated with him in its conduct. The troops that participated were the 2d, 10th and 27th Infantry, 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., Co. L, 3d Battalion Engrs., Co. A, Signal Corps, Co. C, Hospital Corps, a balloon detachment of the Signal Corps and a detachment of bakers and cooks under Capt. Milton A. Elliott. All the work of the tournament was performed

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by soldiers, who sold tickets, acted as ushers, policed the entire premises and performed all manner of work connected with the affair. The grounds were fenced in with canvas and an entrance fee of fifty cents was charged. The proceeds amounted to \$28,019, from which the sum of \$2,403 was given to the Army Relief Fund and \$4,100 to company funds of the troops participating in the tournament. From the sale of tickets there was derived \$25,772. A moving picture license brought \$2,000. General Grant states that the military side of the affair was in the highest degree commendable. One drill followed another with snap and precision, and the spirit manifested by officers and men was the highest he has ever seen in any body of men. Not a complaint or a bit of ill feeling in any direction was heard. The conduct of the men throughout was most satisfactory and received nothing but the highest praise from the people of Toledo.

Reports of the battle target practice of the Coast Artillery Corps from the various posts show keen competition and determination on the part of each of the gun companies to attain the highest mark of efficiency. Several companies with mortars have made above 96 as a figure of merit. Battery Ruggles at Fort Monroe, commanded by Lieut. H. F. Spurgin, with the 17th Company, recently made 96.03; but even this is considered below the record made by Battery Key at Fort Howard. These mortars, manned by the 21st and 103d Companies, and commanded by Capt. A. H. Chase, accomplished the record of 106.67.

Future appointments to West Point from the District of Columbia, it is announced, instead of being personally selected by the President, will be made by competitive examination, for which examinations the District Commissioners have been asked to arrange.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1909.

### CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

One of our subscribers who enjoys a summer residence in Canada is disturbed by certain claims on the part of his neighbors, which he thinks unduly exalt the glories of Canada to the disparagement of the United States. We have advised him, as a remedy for this unpleasantness, to recommend to his Canadian friends a course of reading in that useful British publication, the Statesman's Year Book, which is accepted on both sides of the ocean as an authority on statistics.

It is claimed, for one thing, by our loving neighbors across the border that Canada is making such rapid growth in population that she is destined in the end to excel the United States in this respect, and that her growth is, in part, at the expense of this country, from which Northwestern farmers are hastening to till the virgin fields of British Columbia. As to this, the Statesman's Year Book tells us that the population of the United States was 78,085,794 in 1900, having increased during the previous decade 20.9 per cent., and that the population of Canada, 5,371,315 in 1901, gained in the previous decade only 11.4 per cent. Thus, starting the new century with a population nearly fifteen times that of Canada, and with a yearly increase in nearly double ratio to that of Canada, it is difficult to see how we are in danger of falling in the race for pre-eminence.

But, says the Canadian, your increase is chiefly due to immigration. This is not the fact, as the 277,376 foreigners who arrived in Canada in 1906 constituted 5 per cent. of the population, while our percentage of foreign immigration in the same year was only 1.4 per cent. of our population, according to the last census, and a lesser proportion of the present population. Of the total population of Canada 87 per cent. are native born, as compared with 86.4 per cent. of natives in our population. Of the foreigners in this country at the time of the last census, 1,181,255 were from Canada, while the return emigration from this country to Canada was only 127,890, as shown by the number of those of American birth reported in the last Canadian census. Our increase by immigration at the last decennial was 5.86 per cent.; by reproduction 14.87 per cent. The figures for Canada are not given.

Our net national debt is \$878,596,765; that of Canada \$267,042,748, but the Canadian debt is \$43.40 per head of population and ours but little over \$10. To the Canadian statesman who once informed us that we were destined to follow the usual fate of most southern countries and be conquered by our northern neighbors, we would respectfully refer the above facts, and the further fact that the five and odd million Canadians are confronted by thirty-four millions of Americans resident in the states bordering in whole or in part on Canada or the Great Lakes. When these are conquered possibly the forty millions, as they are now, in the rest of the United States may have gotten ready for business. No, we can see no possibility of a great future for Canada, except to cast in her lot with the United States, and we hold out to her welcoming arms. She would bring to us a population about equivalent to that of New York city and Philadelphia together, or three-quarters that of the state of New York. The Catholic Church in the United States would receive an important reinforcement if Canada were annexed, as 42 per cent., or 2,229,600, of the Canadians are Catholics. The church of the mother country, the Anglican, comes fourth in the census of religious population of Canada, being outnumbered by the Methodists and Presbyterians, who, with the Baptists, show a total nearly equal to that of the Catholics, who furnish about 10 per cent. of the population of this country.

The hostility toward this country found to such an unfortunate extent across the border has its legitimate origin in the unwise policy toward the Tories adopted by the border states of New York and Massachusetts after the War of the Revolution. Against the urgent advice of some of the wisest among the patriots of that day, these states adopted the policy of confiscation, and compelled an exodus of loyalists, who carried into the British provinces in the north a bitterness of feeling originating in the differences of political views and intensified by indignation at the treatment accorded them because of their adherence to the traditions of loyalty which they had inherited in common with those who forced a separation from the mother country, of which the loyalists did not approve. Proper allowance should be made for this feeling in our dealings with Canada, and every effort should be made to treat that country with a justice and liberality which should win their respect and confidence. It is the habit of some Canadians to say that they like Americans well enough individually, but despise them as a nation. This should not be. But the man who might recall with complacency that his ancestor had his head chopped off would remember with bitterness the fact that his family were driven forth in exile and poverty because of the sins of that ancestor.



## NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL AND MATERIEL.

The departure of the battleships and cruisers of the Atlantic Fleet for their respective home yards, following their participation in the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York, will be the signal for a number of changes in ship commands and other important details. At least three or four captains will be given shore duty, and several officers of lesser grade will be detailed to the various bureaus and the Naval Academy. Among the captains to be detached are Capt. Walter C. Cowles, commanding the Connecticut; Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding the New Hampshire; and probably Capt. James M. Helm, of the Idaho, John C. Fremont, of the Mississippi, W. A. Marshall, of the North Carolina, Alfred Reynolds, of the Montana, and Comdrs. H. B. Wilson, of the Chester, and A. L. Key, of the Salem. It is understood that Captain Cowles will be sent to the receivingship Hancock. It is rumored that Captain Winslow will relieve Capt. N. R. Usher as senior assistant to the Chief of Navigation, Captain Usher taking command of the battleship Michigan. Capt. R. G. Mulligan, who was slated to command the South Carolina, will now be given a command in the fleet. His post as second assistant to the Chief of Navigation will be filled, it is understood, by either Commander Wilson or Comdr. Henry S. Knapp. Commander Wilson will be relieved by Comdr. William R. Shoemaker, who in turn will be relieved as in charge of the enlisted men's division by Lieut. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. Lieutenant Commander Wiley, who has lately been in command of the battleship Kentucky since that vessel was placed in reserve for repairs, reported for duty this week. Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, fleet ordnance officer, who is being praised by the Department authorities for the marked increase in percentage of efficiency made in the recent combined record and battle practice, is to be assigned to duty with the General Board as special ordnance advisor. He will be relieved when the ships go to their yards by Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Reeves. Lieutenant Commander Reeves was selected by Captain Winslow as ordnance officer of his ship because of his peculiar ability in that line. Commander Reeves attracted still further attention recently by winning special notice from the target observers who were aboard the New Hampshire during her firing. Lieut. W. R. White, senior engineer officer of the Montana, is to be transferred to the Navy Department, probably to relieve Lieut. Comdr. D. R. Sellers, as aide to the Chief of Navigation. Commanders of the South Carolina and the Delaware, both of which will be ready for commission within the next three months, have not yet been selected.

It has been decided to install the woven steel fire-control masts forward on the New Hampshire, and with this construction for the present the practice of placing the new masts on battleships and cruisers in the United States Navy will cease. In the short space of fourteen months, since the experimental trials on the monitor Florida (now the Tallahassee), twenty-two masts have been placed on battleships. The following have two masts: The Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, New Jersey, Georgia and Vermont. The following have one each: The Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio. If the policy of installing the new masts was not under question, fifty-two masts would be required for the sixteen battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, the three armored cruisers, the four battleships now under construction, and the two battleships recently contracted for. With the completion of the forward mast on the New Hampshire the actual work of installation will stop, about midway in the entire project. As outlined in these columns a few weeks ago a strong movement has set in against the new masts. A number of the best officers of the Service insist that the fire-control system of the modern battleship should be thoroughly protected with armor, and this of course cannot be done with a platform one hundred and twenty feet up in the air. It is urged that it would be possible to secure reasonable armor protection for a mast forty to fifty feet high and that this would serve every necessary purpose in fire-control. It is interesting to observe that no other navy has imitated ours in the use of this mast. As a matter of fact, foreign naval authorities do not regard it as worth while. For these and other considerations it has been decided not to provide for placing the new masts on the North Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Utah, Arkansas and Wyoming, nor on the Michigan and South Carolina.

Business men of the South, especially of the Gulf region, point to the fact that the shift in ocean traffic has now made Galveston the second port in the United States in volume of foreign commerce. It is exceeded only by New York and has passed Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore and San Francisco in total combined foreign exports and imports. For the year ended June 30, 1909, the total foreign commerce of New York was \$1,386,548,425; of Boston, \$188,630,153; of Philadelphia, \$153,170,586; of Baltimore, \$101,572,982, and of San Francisco, \$81,667,481, while Galveston showed a total of \$192,819,693. Although the coast line of the Gulf embraces 1,852 miles, there are only two deep-sea ports west of the delta of the Mississippi—Galveston and Port Arthur. On the Gulf coast line are only ten seaports which receive and despatch ships from abroad. Only these ten have the necessary depth of water—twenty-five feet. Inhabitants of Port Arthur, Texas, now claim for it the most rapid growth

of any seaport in the United States. In the last fiscal year it gained thirty-five per cent. in foreign commerce, while other ports, such as New York and Boston, fell off. With the opening of the Isthmian Canal, Port Arthur looks forward to outranking even Galveston. Port Arthur has handled foreign ships only since 1899; Galveston since 1839. An impression has gone abroad that Port Arthur is a port for oil only, but in the last year its chief export was cotton, exceeding oil by seven per cent. Its total foreign commerce for the year was \$17,851,622, outranking Newport News, Tampa, the two Portlands, Charleston, Pensacola and other ports. Its advent in the world of commerce is so recent that its name does not appear in the New International Encyclopedia. Port Arthur is on Sabine Lake, which is connected with the Gulf by means of the Sabine Pass, whose mouth is well jettied out into the Gulf. Foreseeing a "torrent of commerce gulfward" as a result of the opening of the canal, the session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held in Denver last month, adopted a resolution urging Congress to deepen the channel from Sabine Pass around the Sabine Lake to Port Arthur to a depth of thirty feet. Perhaps before long Port Arthur will demand a navy yard.

The controversy over the discovery of the North Pole recalls the half-century dispute over the discovery of the Hudson River. This controversy arose as late as 1864, when Buckingham Smith disputed the right of Verazzano to the honor. In 1871 J. Carson Brevoort, before the American Geographical Society, replied to the assertions of Smith, but the wrangle was revived soon after by Henry C. Murphy in his book, entitled the "Voyage of Verazzano," which made so deep an impression upon the famous historian Bancroft that he omitted all mention of Verazzano in the revised edition of his history of the United States. The claims of Verazzano rest chiefly upon his letter to King Francis I., of France, and the dispute hinged upon the authenticity of the letter. In 1529, three-quarters of a century before Hudson sailed up the Hudson, the brother of Verazzano, Hieronimo da Verazzano, made a map of the world, which is preserved in a museum in Rome, and which gave a fairly accurate drawing of the coast of North America. However, the monument to Verazzano planned by the Italian population for Battery Park, New York, does not seem to be worth while any more than would be a monument to John Cabot, the Norsemen, or other discoverers of the American continent before Columbus. The dispute over Verazzano's claim was brought about by the influence of the exaggerated distrust of a certain class of German historians of anything of Latin origin. An evidence of the uncertainty of the authorities is found in the Standard Dictionary, which, in its biographical department, says of Hudson, "discoverer or rediscoverer of the Hudson River," while under the name of Verazzano we find merely "navigator, pirate; executed," with no mention of his discovery. If Hudson was the rediscoverer—whatever that may mean—of the river, one would have expected some mention of Verazzano's claim under his name.

It is of interest to state, in connection with the matter of premiums on bonds for disbursing officers in the Army and Navy, that the new law authorizing an increase of 35 per cent. over the prevailing rates of the year 1908 is not likely to work any very great hardship. In service under the Panama Canal Commission, where the responsibilities are large, if a commensurate bond were required, the burden would be a heavy one, running up to \$400 or \$500, but none of the Army officers stationed on the Isthmus are required to give bond. As a matter of fact, disbursements are concentrated in the hands of a civilian official. The rate charged by the bonding companies is forty cents per \$100, which is a pretty heavy tax. If it is decided that the average rate last year for Army bonds was \$1, the rate this year would be \$1.35 per \$1,000, which is a comparatively inconsiderable tax. The amounts required in bonds in the Army are as follows: Captain and commissary, \$12,000; assistant commissary general, \$16,000; assistant medical purveyor, \$20,000; chief medical purveyor, \$30,000; captain and quartermaster, \$10,000; major and quartermaster, \$20,000; deputy quartermaster general, \$25,000; assistant quartermaster general, \$30,000; paymaster and major, \$20,000; deputy paymaster general and lieutenant colonel, \$25,000; assistant paymaster general and colonel, \$30,000. It was recently discovered that the Panama Canal Commission was paying premiums on bonds of disbursing officers in its employ out of its own appropriations, and the Comptroller of the Treasury has this week rendered a decision forbidding that practice. There are many who believe that Army and Navy officers detailed to fiduciary assignments should not be required to give bond, their commissions and the possibility of trial by court-martial being sufficient security.

Reports to the Navy Department indicate that within a few days experiments that have been in progress at Brant Rock, Mass., with the instruments needed for the new wireless telegraph plant to be installed in the neighborhood of Washington, will be concluded. As soon as it is demonstrated that the instruments required in the specifications for the equipment of the new plant can do the work expected of them, steps will be taken to begin the construction of the tower, which is to be 1,000 feet high. Owing to the objections to the use of

the Washington monument, and also to the idea of having a higher structure in the vicinity to dwarf the monument, it was at first proposed to erect the tower at Annapolis. Later consideration was given to a site in the Soldiers' Home grounds at Washington, but it is not certain that the War Department has authority to allow the use of any part of the Soldiers' Home reservation for such a purpose. It has also been suggested that a suitable site could be obtained in Rock Creek Park, where an altitude of between 400 and 500 feet above the Potomac could be attained. In this connection there is mention of old Fort De Russy, a relic of the Civil War, which would furnish a very suitable site. The ramparts of the old fort are still well defined, although overgrown with large trees, and the embrasures for the guns are easily distinguishable. Both the sites in the Soldiers' Home grounds and in the park are from four to five miles away from the Navy Department, and a tower a thousand feet high in either place would in no wise detract from the importance of the Washington monument as a memorial.

Bids were opened Sept. 21 at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, Washington, for approximately \$1,000,000 worth of guns of various sizes. The specifications called for ten 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and twenty 5-inch guns. The 12-inch and the 5-inch are intended for the battleships Wyoming and Arkansas, which were authorized at the last session of Congress, and the 6-inch are spare guns for the older vessels. There were two bidders, the Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa., and the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia. The Bethlehem Steel Company offered to furnish the 12-inch guns for \$72,820 each, the first gun to be delivered in twelve and a half months and one gun every three months thereafter; \$15,638 each for the 6-inch guns, the first gun to be delivered in ten months and one every twenty-five days thereafter, and \$9,580 for the 5-inch guns, the first gun to be delivered in ten months, and one every twenty-three days after that. The Midvale Steel Company bid \$73,000 each for the 12-inch guns, agreeing to deliver one in fourteen months, and one every sixty days thereafter; \$15,750 each for the 6-inch guns, one in eleven months, and one each thirty days thereafter; \$9,200 each for the 5-inch guns, the first to be ready in nine months, and one every twenty days following. The awards will be made by Secretary of the Navy Meyer within the next few weeks. The Department has adopted the policy of distributing the work of manufacturing guns between the gun foundry of the Washington Navy Yard and the private companies.

Plans for the strengthening of the coast defenses in the Narragansett district contemplate the addition of two new batteries in the neighborhood of Seaconnet River. The scheme includes the making of Fort Wetherill, at Jamestown, the principal post in the Narragansett defense district. There is here a large tract of land available for additional defenses. This district is to be made one of the most important between Boston and New York. Numerous additions are contemplated for strengthening the general defenses, because of the strategic importance of the place and the fact that the Navy maintains its torpedo and coaling stations here. Additional stations for the defenses are to be erected between Fort Adams and Seaconnet, where batteries would command landing parties.

The officers and men of the submarine branch of the British navy are hoping that the new science of sailing ships in the air will be linked to their own specialty, and that to dive below the waves or soar in the heavens will be considered part of the duties of men trained for these specialties alone, and who will be kept more or less distinct from the general run of the fleetmen. Some time ago, when the plea was put forward for a special corps for the submarine service, instead of concurring in such an arrangement, the Board of Admiralty decided to limit the period of submarine service to five years only, after which the men have to return to the battleships and cruisers and to surface torpedo craft. This course is likely to be followed in the case of an aeronautic service, says the United Service Gazette, when one is established for the navy. Great Britain's first naval airship is now in course of construction by the Messrs. Vickers.

From England comes another substantiation of our contention that the universal military service of the Germans is a commercial asset of that thrifty nation. Lord Willoughby de Broke recently spoke in favor of universal military service for Great Britain, when he said that it used to be said that one Englishman was worth three or four Germans, but that was no longer the case. Of 11,000 men in Manchester who volunteered for the South African war, 8,000 were rejected as physically unfit, and 2,000 of the remainder were only fit for the militia. British workmen who had visited Germany, he said, were practically unanimous in attributing the good physique and bearing of the German people to their universal military training.

As we note on page 84 of this issue, the crew of the U.S.S. Maine has made a generous contribution to the Navy Relief Fund, and the balance on hand in the canteen will be turned over to the Navy Relief as soon as the accounts of the Maine are settled. The exact amount, as we are informed in a later despatch from Admiral George Dewey, will be \$895.31.



## HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

## U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET ARRIVES.

Twenty vessels of the United States Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, arrived at New York Sept. 22 to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, dropping anchor in the Hudson River in single column. The column reached from 222d street, near Spuyten Duyvil, down to 138th street, a distance of about five miles.

As the fine ships came up from the lower bay after the fog lifted thousands of people along the shore front were on hand to witness the dark gray painted ships majestically pass by, with crews in white working suits on the deck.

The distance of about a cable length between the ships of each of the divisions was admirably kept, and the vessels followed in each other's wake with splendid precision.

The high fire control masts of woven steel on most of the vessels were objects of considerable curiosity to many. The fleet went up the crowded river at a six-knot speed, and the skippers of merchant craft kept judiciously out of their path.

En route to their anchorage ground the warships were saluted by the foreign men-of-war in port.

The column was headed by the Georgia, Captain Potts, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, commander of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, and the flagship was followed by the New Jersey, Captain Coffman; the Nebraska, Captain Newton, and the Rhode Island, Captain Griffin. The Fourth Division of the squadron, in command of Capt. S. P. Comly, followed. In this division were the Virginia, flagship, Captain Sharp; the Wisconsin, Captain Beatty; the Missouri, Captain Doyle, and the Ohio, Captain Boush.

The armored and scout cruisers followed, with the North Carolina, of the armored cruisers, in the lead, the flagship of Capt. W. A. Marshall, her commander; the New York followed, under command of Commander Wood. The scout cruisers, the Birmingham, Comdr. W. L. Howard, and the Salem, Comdr. A. L. Key, completed this division.

Next came the Connecticut, Captain Cowles, with the blue-white starred flag of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, the commander of the fleet. Then followed the Vermont, Captain Fletcher; the Kansas, Captain Badger, and the Louisiana, Captain Chambers.

The Second Division, under command of Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, brought up the rear of the column. The flagship, the Minnesota, Comdr. W. S. Sims, led, followed by the New Hampshire, Captain Winslow; the Mississippi, Captain Fremont, and the Idaho, Captain Helm.

## ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN BATTLESHIPS.

The gunboat Morales, of the Mexican navy, arrived at New York Sept. 14, and dropped anchor in the Hudson River off Fifty-ninth street. She is a steel vessel of 1,280 tons' displacement, has a length of 249 feet 4 inches, and a speed of 17 knots. Her armament is two 4-inch quick-firing guns and four 6-pounder quick-firers. Her complement is 116 officers and men, and her commander is Lieut. Comdr. Manuel Castellanos. On the Morales is Capt. Manuel E. Yzaguirre, commandant of the Mexican navy yard at Vera Cruz, who, with the Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, Señor Carlos Pargra, are the accredited representatives of the republic to the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The Morales was built at Genoa in 1904 and has two funnels (fore and aft). During the afternoon Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, visited the Morales, and Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., adjutant general, called and paid the respects of Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

The three fine battleships from France, the Justice, Verité and the Liberté, arrived at New York on the morning of Sept. 20 to represent France in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and dropped anchor in the Hudson River off Eighty-sixth street, where the grim-looking and formidable vessels at once began to excite great public interest. Rear Admiral Jules L. M. Le Pord was in command of the squadron, which left the harbor of Brest on Sept. 12 and made the run of 2,989 knots to Ambrose Channel lightship in seven and a half days, the speed maintained being the highly creditable rate of sixteen knots.

The usual salutes were given as the ships sailed up the harbor and river, and, after dropping anchor the French Consul boarded the flagship and official visits were made. The French warships, which are identical in design, are 439 feet in length, 79½ feet beam and have a normal draft of 28 feet. The ships on their trial trips each made over 19 knots. They have three screws, and at 10 knots speed they can cruise 8,390 knots. The engines are three sets of vertical, three cylinders, triple expansion. The armament consists of four 12-inch rapid fire guns in turrets, ten 7.6-inch, six singly in turrets and four in casemates; eleven 2.5-inch quick-firing guns, fourteen three-pounder quick-firers and two one-pound quick-firing. Each vessel has two submerged torpedo tubes, and a complement of 793 officers and men.

These ships are surpassed in the French navy only by the six battleships of the Danton class, of 18,400 tons' displacement, which have been launched, but are not yet in commission.

Each vessel has a complete belt of steel water line armor, rising eight feet above the water line; 11 inches at water line, and 9 feet 3 inches at top amidships, 7 inches forward and 5 feet 5 inches aft. The main belt on the bow reaches 9 feet 9 inches below the water, and the upper belt on the bow to 8 feet 3 inches above water. There is a protective deck on top of the belt of 2.4 inches. The lower protective deck is 2 inches on flat and 2.8 inches at the ends. The main turrets have armor from 4 to 12.8 inches, and the other turrets have from 4 to 6.3 inches. Rear Admiral Le Pord is the youngest of the rear admirals of the French navy, and the three battleships under his command are the second division of the French Mediterranean Squadron. The admiral, in speaking of the trip, said: "It is the first time that a division of battleships belonging to France has attempted such a long voyage, and, consequently, we all were much interested in the result. The ships have proved themselves excellent sea boats, although heavy westerly winds and seas were met."

The Etruria and the Etna, of the Italian navy, dropped anchor in the Hudson on Sept. 22, between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-second streets. The Etna is a training ship for cadets and midshipmen, in command of Capt. Marquis Baggio Ducane, and other officers are: Corvetta captain, Count Fossati; senior lieutenants, Bucci, who is the head of the training school afloat; Giordano and Savino; sub-lieutenants, Barengi, Boggio, Seria, Ialanga and Pagni, the last three

teachers in the school; chief engineer, Berrino; surgeons, Marantania and De Petris, and Delle Piane, paymaster. The Etna was built in 1885, is of 3,530 tons, and has a complement of 310 men, including officers, midshipmen and cadets. She has eight 6-inch rapid guns, five 6-pounders and five 1-pounder quick-firing guns. She has four torpedo tubes. Her length is 283 feet 6 inches, and she has a speed of 17 knots.

The Etruria, built in 1891, is a vessel 262 feet 5 inches in length, and of 2,280 tons, and is commanded by Comdr. Count Catalina di Pisenigo. The cruiser's armament consists of two 6-inch quick-fire guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, eight 6-pounders and six 1-pounders, all quick-firing. She has two torpedo tubes and a speed of 17 knots. The Etruria's complement is 246 men.

The German squadron, consisting of the Victoria Louise (flagship), the Hertha, Bremen and Dresden, arrived at New York Sept. 24, and dropped anchor in the Hudson River, between 89th and 104th street. They were accorded a hearty greeting on the way up, and were received with the customary honors.

Three of the great British warships to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, arrived off Sandy Hook, N.J., on Sept. 23, in a dense fog and dropped anchor. They were the Drake, Duke of Edinburgh and Argyle. These vessels were joined by the Infexible, with Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, aboard on the morning of Sept. 24 in a drizzling rain.

The vessels made a leisurely run from England, without mishap. The British cruisers will show the evolution of the present "armored cruiser." The Drake, which dates from the first year of the present century; the Argyle, an improved "County" cruiser; the two Dukes of Edinburgh (all launched in 1904) and finally the Infexible, considered the most powerful vessel of her class afloat.

The vessels, like the other visiting ships, were received with the usual honors, and on their run up to their anchorage in the Hudson attracted great attention and were saluted continually by passing craft. The vessels dropped anchor between 119th and 134th streets.

In anticipation of the arrival of the British vessels, large crowds had gathered on the shores of Staten Island and Long Island, and along the Hudson water front.

## HALF MOON PLACED IN COMMISSION.

The copy of Henry Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, was placed in commission in the New York Navy Yard under the direction of representatives of the Dutch government on Sept. 22. The royal colors of Holland were raised to the masthead, while the navy yard band played a Dutch national air.

The ceremony took place in the presence of members of the Holland Society of New York, who, with the Dutch commissioners, arrived at the navy yard at two o'clock, on board the steamboat Commodore. The commissioners and members spent the late morning and early afternoon on a trip through the harbor and East River. Luncheon was served on board.

At the Cob Dock the commissioners and members of the Holland Society were received by Capt. Joseph Murdock, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and his staff.

Mr. J. T. Gremer, representative of Queen Wilhelmina in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, expressed the good wishes of his country for the part which the Half Moon would have in the celebration. Mr. Tunis Bergen, representing the Holland Society, replied briefly. Lieutenant Commander Lam, of the Netherlands navy, who will impersonate Henry Hudson in command of the Half Moon, hoisted the royal standard of the Netherlands to the masthead, placing the craft in commission. He and his crew of sixteen men were in costume.

Capt. G. P. van Hecking Colenbrander, of the Dutch warship Utrecht, received the visitors on board the cruiser, where a reception was held.

Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been designated by General Wood to flash signals from the Singer Building showing what time an aerial flight will take place at Governors Island during the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Rear Admiral Lindor Perez has been appointed to represent the government of Chile at the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

The Sultan of Morocco has appointed his first secretary, Sid Laarby Zenhashi; and Sid Mohamed Ben Abdezzlam Ben Jelul as his representatives to the Hudson-Fulton celebration. They will be accompanied by three attachés, an interpreter and four Moorish attendants.

A section of the German display in the land parade at the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York had a drill at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Sept. 18. The three ships sent ashore landing parties without arms, and, forming a battalion, they were drilled in the various marching maneuvers which may be expected of them in the streets of New York. Landing them without arms saved the trouble of diplomatic correspondence, and the men can be drilled in the manual of arms on shipboard.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Modification of the small-arms firing regulations so as to give officers a better chance of winning medals is recommended in the annual report of Major Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the Department of California. A commissioned competitor is now required by Par. 272, S.A.R., as amended by G.O. 40, c.s., W.D., to make a score equal to five per cent. increase over that of an enlisted member of the team. The report says: "We are developing such a class of highly trained marksmen—particularly in this Department, where enlisted men are afforded the opportunity of pursuing the course of thorough instruction in the Musketry School—that it is a matter of extreme difficulty for an officer to compete against such a handicap as a five per cent. increase." Recommendation is made that the percentage of increase be changed from five to three. The interest in small-arms practice was shown by the fact that the highest figure of merit of all departments in the United States was made by that Department for the target year 1908. The work of the School of Musketry has been most satisfactory under the superintendency of Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf. All posts of the Department complain that the system prescribed in circulars 1 and 11, Q.M.G.O., is too involved. A uniform system of bookkeeping for the post exchanges is recommended. Another well at Fort Baker would make unnecessary the present supply of water from harbor boats. Changing the Sequoia Camp to a site within eight miles of the railroad would effect a great saving in transportation of supplies. The administration of the Commissary Department at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., under Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, C.A.C., commissary, and Post Commissary Sergt. James Quinn is praised by the Chief Commissary,

who calls it the "model commissary of the Department." Capt. F. W. Stopford, C.A.C., has ably conducted the training school for bakers and cooks at the Presidio. The wards at the Army General Hospital are not a credit to it, the officers' ward being gloomy and depressing, and the institution, on account of its importance, should be raised to a standard equal to that of the best civilian institutions. The health of the command has been generally good, although at all the Artillery posts the barracks are overcrowded. The names of all officers mentioned in the report are printed in capitals.

## OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Pvt. Jacob Luke, Hospital Corps, while on a practice march near Fort Shafter, P.I., with the consent of the commanding officer, went out to the mountains near camp to hunt wild goats. While stalking a goat along a mountain ledge part of the footway yielded under him and the man fell three hundred feet, receiving injuries which caused instant death. It is held by the Judge Advocate General that the man died in line of duty.

An interesting technical question has come up as to the execution of the sentence of life imprisonment in the case of Lisle B. Crabtree, Troop B, 2d Cav., convicted of manslaughter in killing Capt. John B. Raymond. Crabtree was sentenced to imprisonment for life at such place as the reviewing authority might designate, and Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in reviewing the proceedings, designated the U.S. military prison at Leavenworth, Kas. Under the 97th Article of War, it is provided that "no person in the military service shall under the sentence of the court-martial be punished by confinement in a penitentiary unless the offense of which he may be convicted would, by some statute of the United States or by some statute of the state, territory or district in which such an offense may be committed, or by the common law as the same exists in such state, territory or district, subject such convict to such punishment." Under the Iowa law manslaughter is punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding eight years and a fine not exceeding \$1,000. The Judge Advocate General of the Army, in view of the complication, suggests that Crabtree's sentence be regarded as having been imposed on a conviction under the 21st Article of War; he holds that, as that article defines a strictly military offense, the sentence imposed must be executed in a United States military prison, and that the prisoner cannot be committed to a United States penitentiary.

In the case of an enlisted man in the 2d Cavalry it has been held that receipt of pay and allowances under a fraudulent enlistment is a continuing offense, so that the soldier may be tried by a general court-martial more than two years from date of enlistment.

In the case of an enlisted man in the 27th Infantry, who left Cuba on leave on Feb. 26 and died in Tennessee of typhoid fever on May 27, 1909, the Judge Advocate General finds that death was not in the line of duty. The record in the case, however, indicates that germs of the disease may have been with the man before he left Cuba, but his illness was not due to any negligence or improper conduct on his part, and his death was not the result of his misconduct.

It has been held by the Judge Advocate General that the punishments imposed on Cadet Joseph E. Carberry, first class, U.S. Military Academy, as a matter of discipline, are cumulative. Carberry was first punished by an order of the Superintendent of the Academy by confinement to the limits of camp, together with certain punishment tours at the close of the cadet encampment until Dec. 5, 1906, when the punishment would be fully executed. In the same order, the cadet was ordered before a general court-martial for another offense, and, as a result of the trial, was sentenced to dismissal. The President commuted this sentence to confinement to the limits assigned to cadets undergoing punishment until Feb. 1, 1910, and to serve one punishment tour on Wednesday or Saturday of each week during that period. The Judge Advocate General holds that the punishment imposed by the general court-martial takes precedence of that imposed by the Superintendent, but that the latter may modify his own order, so that there may be no conflict between the two.

## DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Subsistence Guide for the N.G., prepared by Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., has been given a careful examination in the Division of Militia Affairs, and the publication was found to contain matter that it is considered will be of great instructive value to the Militia.

Attention has been called to the fact that electrician sergeants are non-commissioned staff officers of Coast Artillery Corps, not members of companies, and that the first sergeant of the Hospital Corps is properly a member of the Hospital Department.

If bands be provided for regiments, the Department can recognize no departure of the organization prescribed by law from the Regular Army in matters of issue of supplies, pay, transportation or subsistence, but that it should be understood that after Jan. 21 next the organization of the bands should be made to conform to that given for the Regular Army, unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of War.

The procedure to be followed in accounting to the United States for articles of public property lost or destroyed by members of the organized Militia is set forth in Sec. 4, Act of June 22, 1906, and this procedure should be adhered to strictly (paragraph 6 (4) and 49, 50 and 51, Militia Regulations). The question of subsequent reimbursement to the state for the value of the articles charged against the allotment is one for determination by the state authorities.

In view of the adoption of the caliber .22 gallery practice rifles, components of gallery practice ammunition caliber .30 are no longer supplied by the Ordnance Department.

There is no objection to stenciling olive drab blankets with the name of a state and the number of the regiment, company and blanket.

In the case of a soldier who, during a skirmish run, had three misfired cartridges, which the range officer examined and subsequently discharged in another rifle, and it being held that the gun was disabled or the cartridges defective, and the soldier should be given another run, the Department decided that if the officer who conducted the firing thought that the firing was due to the fault of the firer in not keeping his rifle in serviceable condition, the soldier should not have been given another run.

The Maxim silencer, not having been adopted for use in the Regular Army, cannot be supplied to the Militia, and cutting threads on the rifles, issued for the



purpose of adapting thereto an article which is not authorized, cannot be allowed.

It is not the intention to have prepared a general correspondence course, since this would be impossible and impracticable, owing to the various conditions that prevail in the different states.

Before the end of October, it is believed that the two books, "Studies in Minor Tactics" and "Military Map Reading" will be distributed to all combatant officers of the National Guard. It is hoped also to have ready for issue by that time a Manual for Privates of Infantry which will contain practically all that it is necessary for a private to know.

For the sake of uniformity it is decided, in the matter of salutes at ceremonies, that Par. 905, Cavalry Drill Regulations, be amended, and that a general order be issued directing that, at reviews, the commanding officer of the troops and the members of his staff accompanying him return saber after turning out of the column and placing himself on the right (or left) of the reviewing officer, and will draw saber after saluting the reviewing officer preparatory to returning to the command.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The question whether an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps is entitled to pay from the date of the order assigning him to duty or the date when he left home for his post of duty is decided in the case of 1st Lieut. Maurice Buchsbaum, Med. Reserve Corps, by the Assistant Comptroller, who holds there should have been no payment for the time prior to his entering upon his duty.

Comptroller Tracewell decides that Chaplain L. P. Reynolds, U.S.N., with the rank of commander while on duty at the naval station at Cavite, P.I., is entitled to the pay of lieutenant commander in the Navy under the Act of May 13, 1908. The question came up as to whether he was entitled to the pay of a commander. The Act of May 13 says: "The pay and allowances of chaplains in the Navy shall in no case exceed that provided for lieutenant commanders." The pay of a commander in the Navy, as assimilated to that of a lieutenant colonel in the Army prior to the act of May 13, is the same as the pay provided for a lieutenant commander by the Act of May 13.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards during the past week: Fort Totten, Peace Bros., Flushing, N.Y., grading, roads, walks, etc., \$2,550; Fort Totten, Laurence Collins, Whitestone, N.Y., drains and catch basins (formal contract waived), \$531; Jefferson Barracks, Ruprecht-Voirol Constructing Co., St. Louis, Mo., sewer and water connections to buildings 69 and 71, \$877; Fort Morgan, Hughes Specialty Well Drilling Co., Charleston, S.C., drilling one or two six-inch tubular wells, \$14,000.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised during the past week for the construction of bakeries at Boise Barracks, Fort Strong, Fort Missoula, Fort Williams, Fort Du Pont and Fort Washington; also for a quartermaster's stable at Fort D. A. Russell and a lavatory at Fort Huachuca.

#### RETURN OF THE POLAR EXPLORERS.

Civil Engineer Peary, U.S.N., was greeted with great enthusiasm when he reached Sydney, N.S., on Sept. 21. The throngs began to cheer as the Roosevelt drew near the densely packed pier, while the esplanade and the slopes of the hills at the water front reverberated with lusty cheers for the naval officer. Everywhere in the harbor and throughout the city the British and American flags were flying twined. In a richly decorated carriage, the explorer, the mayor and the American consul made their way through the crowds that pelted the explorer with flowers, while cheer after cheer broke from the multitude. On the veranda of the Hotel Sydney the mayor made an address of welcome to Peary, congratulating him on having reached the goal of his life's ambition. Sydney, he said, was especially proud of the American naval officer because he had made that city his starting point and first landing place in his previous expeditions. After the explorer's brief reply there was a handshaking levee for two hours.

Souvenir hunters raided the Roosevelt while the Peary party was ashore and some of the important records were taken. The ship's departure for New York was delayed, while efforts were made to recover the pilfered papers.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook arrived at New York from Copenhagen on the Oscar II. on Sept. 21, and was frantically acclaimed by throngs, his passage from the steamer to his home in Brooklyn resembling the return of a conqueror from war. He has been the recipient of many honors, and was dined at the Waldorf-Astoria on Sept. 23 by the Arctic Club of America, the toastmaster being Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., retired. Dr. Cook refused to give out his proofs relative to the discovery of the pole, saying that they would first be sent to the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, since that was the first body of scientists to accept the report of his discovery. In an interview with the newspaper men of New York on Sept. 22 the impression he created was not altogether favorable, as some of their questions, such as why he reposed so much confidence in Whitney, a stranger to him, as to give him his records and instruments, were evaded in a way that nettled the reporters. The conclusion of the reporter of the Evening Sun was as follows: "Dr. Cook answered all questions with apparent frankness, but there was a vague, intangible something about it all which sent everybody away disappointed."

From the Grand Union Hotel, New York city, July 8, 1908, just before he left for the North, Civil Engineer Peary, U.S.N., wrote to Mr. Edward Trenchard, saying: "My dear sir: I have your letter of July 3, and it gives me much pleasure to say that the two flags of the Admiral Trenchard section of the Navy League are on board the Roosevelt in my cabin, and if things go well will accompany me to the utmost limit. I have been so overworked with correspondence that I have had no time to properly acknowledge their flags. I hope, anyway, to send you back something appropriate by my auxiliary ship this summer. Very sincerely, Robert E. Peary, U.S.N." This flag of the Navy League was, it is now reported, one of those left flying over the North Pole.

If Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who carelessly dropped a trunk during his travels in the Arctic region a quarter of a century ago, will apply to Professor McMillan, of the Peary expedition, and "no questions asked," he will learn something to his advantage.

It appears that Professor McMillan found Brainard's trunk and used it as a wind-break against the chill Arctic breezes.

Describing the ideal food for arctic travel, Dr. Cook, in one of his articles copyrighted by the Herald, says: "We had an ample supply of pemmican, made by Armour, of pounded dried beef, sprinkled with a few raisins, some currants and a small quantity of sugar. This mixture was cemented together with heated beef tallow and run into tin cans containing six pounds each. This combination was invented by an American Indian. It has been used before as part of the long list of food-stuffs in arctic products, but with us it was the whole bill of fare when away from game haunts."

Capt. Robert F. Scott, who is organizing a British expedition to the South Pole, speaking in London on the report that Commander Peary had decided to lead a similar expedition, said: "I very much doubt that the report is authentic, but am confident that unless our expedition starts next year there is a strong probability that other countries will take up the enterprise along the line of advance developed by our pioneer work." Captain Scott announced that Lieut. E. R. Evans, R.N., would command the Discovery, the expedition's ship.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Transport Buford sailed Sept. 15 with the following military passengers from Manila to San Francisco: Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav.; Capt. Malin Craig, 1st Cav.; Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, 57th Co., Coast Art.; Capt. Robert F. McMillan, 3d Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Julius C. Le Sage, Philippine Scouts; 2d Lieut. F. A. Prince, 4th Field Art.; eighty-one enlisted men, 57th Co., Coast Artillery; three sick, thirty casuals. To Nagasaki: Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, 1st Cav.; Major Cornelius De W. Willcox, Coast Art.; Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, Pay Dept.; Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, 5th Field Art.

The Army Ordnance Department has prepared for issue a new marking set which is to take the place of the four sets now in use. The new outfit combines stencils, rubber letters, steel dies and etching articles. The steel dies are used, with an anvil, to mark tin cups and meat pans. They also are employed, in connection with a holder, for marking identification tags giving the name, company and regiment of each soldier. These marking outfits are issued to each company commander in the Service.

It is understood that the findings of the board before which Brig. Gen. W. S. Ederly was recently ordered recommend the retirement of that officer for physical disability. The case has not yet received the attention of the Secretary of War, but it is expected that he will take it up during the coming week.

The frontispiece of the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association for September is the likeness of Col. Edward E. Wood, professor at the Military Academy, and the first, and for many years, president of the West Point branch of the U.S. Cavalry Association. Among the subjects treated are the battle of Gettysburg, the international concours hippique, by Capt. W. C. Short, 13th Cav.; machine guns with Cavalry, Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, 6th Cav., and Military Attaché at the American Embassy, Rome; pack horses for machine guns, Lieut. F. J. Herman, 9th Cav.; field firing for company and troop, Lieut. S. R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.; the use of the buzzer by troops of the line, Lieut. H. C. Tatum, 7th Cav., and native scout organization, by Major J. N. Munro, P.S., 3d Cav. To some of these articles we give extended notice.

Donald C. Thompson, whose arrest we last week announced on the charge of obtaining money on bogus checks and impersonating Lieut. Earl McFarland, U.S.A., now in the Philippines, has been turned over to the Federal authorities by the Norfolk police.

Corpl. Robert Brewer, formerly of the 19th U.S. Inf., but lately on duty at the recruiting station at Hartford, Conn., killed himself at the Hartford recruiting office on Sept. 17 by inhaling gas. He had been there a month and little was known of him by his associates, but evidence was found that he was formerly a West Point cadet and that Brewer was an assumed name. His first enlistment was in New York, July 20, 1906, when he was twenty-four years of age. Baltimore was his birthplace. He became corporal while on duty in Texas.

#### BELGIAN FIREARMS INDUSTRY.

Writing of the Belgian firearms industry in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, U.S. Consul H. Albert Johnson reports that what is hailed as a victory for the firearms industry of Liege is a recent decision of the Swedish government to order from a Belgian factory 10,000 Browning pistols for the officers of the Swedish army. The consul continues: It appears that various automatic pistols were tested by a specially appointed commission with a view to selecting the most satisfactory. Among those experimented with were the following:

	Caliber, millimeters.
Parabellum pistol (Luger-Borchard) .....	7.65
Mannlicher pistol .....	7.65
Mannlicher carbine-pistol .....	7.63
Hamilton pistol .....	6.5
Frommer pistol .....	8.0
Browning pistol No. 1, model of 1900 .....	7.65
Colt-Browning pistol .....	9.5
Browning pistol No. 2, model of 1903 .....	9.0

As a result of the tests with these various pistols, it was agreed that honors were about equally divided between the Parabellum and the Browning pistol No. 2. These arms were, so far as rapidity of fire was concerned, equally satisfactory. The former, however, was declared slightly superior in the matter of precision, but it did not possess the solidity of mechanism and regularity of action that the Browning arm possessed; so that the final decision was in favor of the Browning pistol No. 2 as being the best adapted for use as a military weapon.

Another Liege firm has been successful in obtaining an important order for supplying the Spanish army with an automatic pistol known as the Bayard, caliber 9 millimeters.

During the voyage from Biarritz to Toulon of the French battleship *Democrat* the cork fittings of the bulkhead of a stokehole caught fire, causing thick smoke. As the partition extends along the corridor of a powder magazine, it was immediately drenched with water, and the vessel continued her course.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. *Pennsylvania*, it is reported, led in the speed tests of the cruiser squadron of the Pacific Fleet, under Rear Admiral Seabee, off the Island of Maui Sept. 22. Seven of the vessels took part in the run, which was for four hours under forced draft. No breakdown of any kind is reported, but there are complaints of poor coal. The records of the ships follow: The *Pennsylvania*, 21.85 knots an hour; the *South Dakota*, 21.50; the *West Virginia*, 21.35; the *Washington*, 21.28; the *Tennessee*, 21.25; the *California*, 20.45, and the *Maryland*, 20.28.

The Torpedo Flotilla, under command of Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman, consisting of the *Worden*, the flagship; the *Blakely*, Ensign R. L. Walker; the *Shubrick*, Ensign G. B. Wright; the *Stockton*, Lieut. F. H. Sadler; the *Stringham*, Lieut. J. O. Richardson; the *Porter*, Lieut. H. R. Stark; the *Dupont*, Lieut. W. F. Halsey; and the *Biddle*, Ensign V. V. Woodward, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Sept. 23. The *Dixie*, the parent ship of the flotilla, in command of Lieut. Paul Foley, also arrived.

The U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer *Smith* on Sept. 22 made thirty-two knots an hour, four knots more than required by contract, in the standardization run on the standard mile off the Delaware Breakwater. The *Smith* carried nearly fifty tons more weight than was required on this run, the additional weight having been placed on board for the four hours' run, which followed.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, building the *Delaware*, has asked the Navy Department for a trial trip of the vessel on Oct. 20. The probability is, in view of the rapidity with which the vessel is being constructed, that the ship will be delivered to the Government some months ahead of contract time. The battleship *North Dakota* is in a like stage of completion at the dock of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

The surveys have been approved for new boilers and repairs on the *Maine*, *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*. This work will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000 on each ship. Surveys are under consideration for repair work on the *Illinois* and *Alabama*. The *Maine* will be overhauled at Portsmouth, the *Kearsarge* at Philadelphia, the *Illinois* at Boston, the *Kentucky* at Norfolk, and the *Alabama* at New York.

The U.S. collier *Vulcan*, which went on her official trial trip a few days ago off the Delaware Breakwater, proved satisfactory in all requirements and exceeded the speed of the *Mars*. On the standardization tests the *Vulcan* made 12.33 knots an hour, and on the twenty-four hour continuous run at sea she averaged 12.9 knots an hour, in each case the requirement being but 12 knots, so she had a good margin to spare. When all the tests were made the *Vulcan* was loaded with 7,500 tons of cargo and 300 tons of bunker coal. At the unloading test at the Norfolk Navy Yard she discharged 180 tons an hour from one hatch, while the contract required but 100 tons. The *Hector*, the last of the three colliers, is about completed, and it is thought will go on her builders' trial the first week in October.

The collier *Hector*, last of the three coal-carrying ships that the Maryland Steel Company is building for the Navy, will be ready for her preliminary trials the middle of October, and will have her official acceptance trials soon afterward. The *Vulcan* and *Mars*, sister ships, have been accepted by the naval authorities, having fully come up to requirements of the contract. These vessels are said to be the most complete coal-carrying ships attached to any navy in the world. Each will carry 7,200 tons of coal.

The torpedo practice ship *Montgomery*, at Newport, R.I., has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for minor repairs and the installation of special apparatus for experimental torpedo work, to be conducted late in the fall off Pensacola, Fla., perhaps in conjunction with boats of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

The *Wolverine*, flagship of the Great Lakes Naval Militia Squadron, has finished its season's maneuvering and target work, and has been ordered to her winter quarters at Erie, Pa.

Naval Constr. John G. Tawressey, U.S.N., and five members of the crew of the naval tug *Nezinecot*, which capsized and sank off Cape Ann on Aug. 11, appeared before the G.C.M. at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 20, of which Rear Admiral N. E. Niles is president. Lieut. William P. Cronin, U.S.M.C., is judge advocate. The general charge against Constructor Tawressey is neglect in not reporting suspicions that the tug was unseaworthy. Against the crew is lodged the more serious charge of abandoning several persons, including their captain, who were clinging to a portion of the wrecked vessel.

Acting Secretary Winthrop has forwarded to the Treasury Department papers in the case of Michael J. Conlon, boatswain's mate, first class, U.S.N., for a life-saving medal. The night of Aug. 16, while the *Kansas* was in the Southern Drill Grounds, J. R. Nagle, ordinary seaman, fell overboard and struck the vessel while falling, so that he was in a grave condition. Conlon, without hesitation, although the night was dark and nasty, jumped over at the first alarm and got a bowline around Nagle, by which he was hoisted to the deck. Conlon then swam to a lifeboat.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended the heroic action of J. S. Townsend, first officer of the collier *Hannibal*, in saving the lives of a score of the crew of the U.S.S. *Mississippi*. In topping up one of the collier's heavy booms over a hatch in which the men of the *Mississippi* were at work some one let go the lift and the boom started down on the run. Townsend grasped the running end and forehanding it with a part of the standing gear held on, although he was dragged halfway up the mast and had the palms of both hands so badly skinned as to incapacitate him for duty. In his letter the Secretary of the Navy says that Townsend is deserving of high praise, as he could have easily avoided danger to himself, but deliberately chose the part of self-sacrifice.

Two seamen of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder's Atlantic Fleet were reported killed Sept. 17. One of them was attempting to overhaul an anchor chain on the *Idaho*, when the chain slipped. The man was dragged through a hawsehole, and almost every bone in his body was crushed. The other was hit on the head by a traveling coal crane and knocked from one of the *Virginia*'s guns, on which he was sitting, into the water. The man was drowned before aid reached him. It is said that the men who were killed were John Wright, of New York city, and Elmer Williams, of Newark, N.J.

The Secretary of the Navy commends W. W. Hedges, quartermaster third class, U.S.N., U.S.S. *Ararat* (commanding officer), for gallant and courageous conduct



under fire during the fight, July 4, 1909, on the island of Patian, Philippine Islands, resulting in the extermination of the Jikiri band of Moro pirates. The advancement of Quartermaster Hedges to quartermaster first class has been authorized.

The body of a United States marine, supposed to be that of Henry Knudson, of the U.S.S. Mayflower, was found on the New York Central tracks at the foot of West 79th street, New York city, Sept. 20. It was lying at the bottom of a high retaining wall and death had resulted from a fractured skull. It is believed that the man fell from the wall while trying to get to the Mayflower, anchored in the Hudson River, near the New Jersey shore.

While the U.S.S. North Carolina was passing the Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, on Sept. 22, Herman R. Ruhe, a chief petty officer, was deeply affected. He bared his head and cheered with the rest of the sailors, but while doing so fell over dead. Physicians said the excitement had stopped the working of his heart. He made his home with his brother, August Ruhe, at No. 1357 Clay avenue, the Bronx. August Ruhe conducts the barber shop in the Hotel Breslin, and is well known along Broadway.

It is reported by cable from Shanghai to the Navy Department that Louis S. Manning, coal passer on the U.S.S. Wilmington, died Tuesday, Sept. 21, of dysentery.

Charles Bush, oiler on the U.S.S. Wisconsin, died Sept. 10 from a fractured skull. He first enlisted in 1897, coming from Leavenworth, Kas.

Charles P. McDermott, coal passer, and Leo M. Lipetzky, ordinary seaman, were killed aboard the Colorado the night of Sept. 8 by the bursting of a tube. Both men were serving in their first enlistment, having been in the Navy only a year. McDermott lived at 894 Home street, New York city, and Lipetzky at 5608 Ladin street, Chicago.

"Captain" Bill MacAbee, oldest sailor of the United States, celebrated the 106th anniversary of his birth at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22. There was the usual birthday cake, with 106 red, white and blue candles surrounding it. There was the annual feast, which has come to be known as "Captain" Bill's dinner among the other venerable tars.

The First and Third Divisions of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla (Worden, Blakely, Subrick, Stockton, Stringham, Biddle, Dupont and Porter) have been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet for the period of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

The collier Caesar, now en route to the Philippines, will leave Manila Dec. 1 for Boston, via the Suez Canal.

The Supply station ship at Guam, will leave Guam Oct. 1 for Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, for the purpose of giving leave to officers and liberty to enlisted men stationed at Guam. The Supply will return to Guam Dec. 1.

#### FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The British cruiser *Indefatigable*, laid down on Feb. 23 of this year, will be launched at Devonport on Oct. 28. This cruiser-battleship, in general details, follows the *Invincibles*—that is to say, she will have the same armament of eight 12-inch guns and the same designed speed of 25 knots. By a lengthening of the ship, however, a much more satisfactory arrangement of the two middle turrets will be made. She will be completed for sea early in 1911. The *Blanche*, of the 1900-10 program, laid down on April 12 last, is an improved *Boadicea*, carrying an armament of ten 4-inch guns, and designed for 25 knots. She will be launched at Pembroke Oct. 27. When the *Indefatigable* is launched preparations will be immediately begun for the laying down on the Devonport slip of a cruiser that will be a super-*Invincible*, a marked improvement in all essentials on her immediate predecessor. She will possess greater speed, approaching 30 knots, with an increased displacement and a length of about 600 feet, and will thus permit of more powerful propelling machinery, stronger armament, both gun and torpedo, the latter being the new type of 21-inch long-range weapons, and the former consisting either of eight 13.5-inch or an increased number of the latest type of 12-inch weapons, together with an improved anti-torpedo armament. The new vessel will have only one mast, of an improved design, with greater shell-resisting power, and so placed in relation to the funnels as to permit of a regrouping of the armament with an improvement in fire distribution. Increased armor protection will be another feature of the new vessel.

As the result of the investigation into the cause of the collision between the Russian submarine *Kambala* and the battleship *Rostislav*, on June 12, when twenty men were drowned, including Captain Bielikoff, commanding the submarine flotilla, and two other officers, the naval court-martial has sentenced Commander Aquilonoff, who was in command of the *Kambala* at the time of the accident, to six months' confinement in a fortress.

A new type of naval gun now under trial for installation in the new French turbine battleships of the *Mirabaud* and *Danton* class has a caliber of 30 centimeters, is nearly 46 feet long and weighs 56 tons.

The first German Dreadnought of the 1908 program to be launched will be the *Ersatz-Siegfried*, at Kiel, Sept. 25. The sister ship, the *Ersatz-Oldenburg*, will be launched at Wilhelmshaven on Sept. 30, when Emperor William will be in attendance. The *Westfalen*, due for commission this November, has had trouble in making the passage from the place of construction to the open sea owing to the shallow depth of the Weser, and will be obliged to remain in dock for fully four weeks, until the next spring tides make it possible to float her down to the coast.

In a boiler explosion which occurred on Sept. 17 aboard the British battleship *Warrior*, off Cromarty, four sailors were killed and four seriously injured.

#### A YANKEE SAILOR AND KAISER WILHELM.

According to the *Baltimore American*, William F. Matson, of Los Angeles, Cal., spins a yarn about a visit of the German Emperor to the U.S.S. *Kentucky* when Admiral Evans commanded, and Matson was a sailor on board. He says: "The *Kentucky's* crew knew of the visit in advance, of course, and had been tipped off as to the advisability of looking and acting their best. We knew a drill was on the program, but that didn't excite anybody, as the men were always in perfect trim. The great man came along, and he and Mr. Chief had dinner together. They must have had a good time, as the hour for the turning in of the men arrived and no orders to man the guns.

"It was very late, after eleven o'clock, when the bugle

call sounded, and the sleepy crew knew that they were to show off before the king. The first thing, of course, was to stow the hammocks. The boys came running out with their sleeping paraphernalia, most of 'em madder than hornets at being aroused from slumber, and cursing William of Germany under their breath. One of the furious ones was a stalwart Irishman, McCarthy by name, and as sure as I am a sinner, when McCarthy saw Bob Evans and the King come walking along the deck, what did this son of Erin do but, by apparent blunder, so twist his bedding around that the mass of it caught the Emperor squarely in the middle and hurled him to the floor.

"It was an awful moment. His Majesty got up unhurt, but out of breath. McCarthy's penitence and apologies did not avoid his being hauled up for summary punishment. Turning to the royal visitor, Evans asked what penalty should be meted out. Then came William's time to show what a bully good one he was.

"I heard him say in as smooth and perfect English as anyone could use that he wanted nothing done to the man. The Emperor said that the man deserved praise rather than censure, for the occurrence showed that he had his mind so wholly set on his duty that he had no time to look out for anything else. This ended the trial and McCarthy was let go, with a caution to be more careful. He is still in the Navy, and is always alluded to as the fellow that knocked down the German Emperor. That he did it on purpose is my fixed belief and that of all his messmates."

This recalls the story told by a celebrated surgeon who was in the Volunteer Service during the war with Spain. When the doctor was a student in Berlin years ago he went to a "Lustgarten" with one of those convenient young ladies who are at the disposal of students for such occasions. A party of young Germans came in, and one of them attempted to monopolize the doctor's *fräulein*. A quarrel arose, and the young German was, to use the language of the narrator, "swatted hard," his antagonist being a tall and powerful young fellow. It was then discovered that the protagonist of the German group who had been so richly treated was the Crown Prince, now the German Emperor.

#### FRENCH NAVY NOTES.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The French naval outlook, lately so pessimistic, has now become decidedly more hopeful. Gradually are being brought together the elements of true efficiency. To the splendid personnel she already possessed, France is now adding the energetic and competent direction of talented constructors, which up to the present had been wanting, and for the confusion and anarchy which have too long prevailed at Rue Royale, substituting the well organized efforts which alone can be fruitful. Besides, there is to be noted an important change in the popular attitude toward the navy. Although the fleet does not yet excite among the "masses" enthusiasm, it is no longer regarded as an object of luxury meant for prestige, rather than for work; no longer denounced as a waste of public money.

The vital necessity of an efficient navy, the danger for France of being inferior both at sea and on land to her powerful eastern neighbor, have been brought home to Gallic political men by the methodical, admirably planned armaments of Germany, coupled with the somewhat decided policy of that country on the Morocco question. It must also be added that the scheme of naval expansion so vigorously carried out by the Mediterranean partners of the Triple Alliance is not calculated to allay French anxiety, and has, in fact, much contributed to awake the national interest in favor of the navy.

It is this change of public opinion which explains the sensational events of the last few months, viz., the vehement and effective attacks of ex-Minister Delcassé upon the naval administration, the fall of two successive Ministers of Marine in response to Parliamentary debates—this quite a novelty in Gallic politics—and, lastly, the selection to manage the naval affairs of an energetic naval man, and, as a consequence, activity and progress succeeding in all departments of the service a long period of torpor and stagnation. The new Premier, Mons. Briand, a skilful and clear-sighted statesman, has proved equal to the situation. He placed in the forefront of his political program naval reform, and appointed to preside over the maritime administration Vice Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière, late "Préfet" at Brest, and the youngest flag officer of his rank in the service, and this despite the protests of a few politicians, who complained that a "Jean Bart" was brought forward where a "Colbert" was wanted.

Mons. De Lapeyrière has more than justified expectations, accomplishing in a few weeks more than his predecessors in as many years, and giving to those about him the impression of a born organizer, of a true "grand chef." It is little to say that he promises to be the most successful Marine Minister of the "Troisième République." Never in French naval history had so many important events been crowded in so short a time. Never had reform been applied more swiftly and more surely. Whereas previous civilian ministers, lacking preparation for the heavy responsibility placed on their shoulders, used to ponder and to hesitate, spending their tenure of office in putting their good intentions on paper, the eminent admiral immediately sets out to apply plans of reform long matured in his brain. The central administration—and this was, of course, a necessary preliminary to all other improvements—has been completely reorganized, the inefficient heads of the various departments being replaced by new directors drawn from the sea service, and for this reason more alive to the requirements of the battle fleet. Henceforth, organization in view of war and the readiness for action of the battle squadrons and flotillas are to be the *raison d'être* and the sole pursuits of the Rue Royale bureaus.

Four inspectors of the fleet have been appointed, in the persons of Admirals Caillard (for the battle squadrons), Philibert (flotillas), Germinet (training schools) and Jauréguiberry (material). These distinguished officers are to be members of the Conseil Supérieur de la Marine, together with the two vice admirals of the Première and Deuxième escadres, the admiral chef d'état-major and the Minister of Marine. The senior flag officer, Vice Admiral Caillard, will act as admiralissimo—a very good choice, though most naval men pin their faith in Admiral Germinet, who displayed exceptional qualities when at the head of the combined battleship force.

After endorsing the central administration with the qualities which make for success, namely, competence, unity in the direction, discipline and, not least important, optimism, the new Minister tackled the difficult problem of the distribution and constitution of the fleet, a never-ending subject of controversies. He decided against the arrangement arrived at in 1905, when

battleships—six with full crews and the others with nucleus complements—were concentrated in the Mediterranean, while a small cruiser squadron was being based on Brest. Henceforth there are to be two independent battle squadrons, both with full complements all year round, and each consisting of six battleships, four armored cruisers, one large scout and twelve destroyers, plus an emergency battleship and cruiser. The first, or Première Escadre, to be stationed at Toulon and placed under command of Vice Admiral de Jonquières, includes the 15,000-ton "cuirassés" of the *Patrie* class, the 23-knot *Gambettas* of 12,600 to 13,650 tons, and the 24-knot *Chateaubaults*, built for commerce destroying, in imitation of the U.S.S. *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*. The second, or Deuxième Escadre, under Vice Admiral Aubert, late chief of the general staff, will have Brest as base for repairs and stores, and will comprise the three battleships of the *Gaulois* type, the *Bouvet*, *Carnot* and *Jauréguiberry*, and the four armored cruisers of the *Gloire* class. The 24-knot *Guichen* will act as scout for this squadron. The battleships *Suffren* and *Charles-Martel*, the cruisers *Victor Hugo* and *Dupetit-Thouars* will be kept half manned, so as to become available for relieving purposes. The *Brennus*, the only "cuirassé" not accounted for, is reconstructing at Toulon.

It is understood that the two forces will meet periodically under Admiral Caillard for combined maneuvering. This will ensure unity in the methods of training, so precious for squadrons intended to fight together. The stability of the personnel of the fleet, without which there can be no progressive instruction, is also made the subject of a recently admiralty decision, forbidding the removal of any officer or man from a ship before one year's service has been accomplished on board. Many other judicious steps have been taken, which are the outcome of experience, and all tend toward a better utilization of both personnel and material.

At the same time, the division of the battle force into two separate commands, and the weakening of the Toulon squadron at the very moment when the Italian and Austrian fleets are receiving powerful reinforcements, have given rise to vigorous criticisms in the Paris journals. It is certain that the Toulon force could no longer hold her own against the combined squadrons of the Mediterranean partners of Germany, while the "Deuxième Escadre" at Brest would be powerless against the Teutonic armada. On the other hand, the Paris admiralty answers conclusively these objections by stating that the two Gallic divisions will often be found cruising and exercising independently in the same sea, ready to unite at the least tension in the political world. Moreover, it is impossible, without underestimating much France's naval power, to pass under silence her now strongly organized torpedo and submarine flotillas, located on well selected strategic points and virtually commanding the most important European sea routes. Disadvantageous when the battle fleet is concerned, the French geographical position is, on the contrary, eminently favorable to torpedo and to mining warfare.

In order to give a true impression of the value of the 280 boats forming the *défenses-mobiles*, it is necessary to add that all of them are in a serviceable condition, and that they are manned by men unequalled in any navy for their skill in handling small torpilleurs and submarines.

Pursuing his program of reorganization, Admiral de Lapeyrière has created a gunnery division, or division de canonage, with the *Masséna*, *Requin*, *Pothuau* and *Tourville*, under the command of Rear Admiral Lebris, the well known expert in charge of the *Iéna* experiments, who enjoys high reputation in the service. A torpedo division is to be constituted on similar lines.

Quick and efficient shipbuilding, which up to the present has been impossible in France, is to be ensured in the future by greater foresight on the part of the Admiralty and by more up-to-date plants being fitted in the arsenals and dockyards. It is the firm intention of the Marine Minister to have the battleships of the 1910 program completed in three years. As to the six *Dantons*, four of which are now afloat and the others ready to be launched, they are confidently expected to become available by the end of next year, and urgent steps have been taken to have their ammunition supply ready in time. Of the two armored cruisers in hand, the *Guinet* is practically ready, the *Rousseau* is in an advanced stage, and both will enter the service in 1910, bringing to the fleet a reinforcement of twenty-eight guns of 194 mil., unfortunately much depreciated by the presence in England and German squadrons of *Invincibles*, armed on the all-big-gun principle. The 11,000-ton battleship *Brennus*, reconstructing at Toulon, is intended on completion, in the spring of 1910, to become the flagship of the admiralissimo. The 7,700-ton *Dupleix*, *Klober*, *Desaix* are now refitting, previous to their departure for the Far East, where they will form an homogeneous cruiser division of 21 knot speed.

In conformity with the shipbuilding program of forty-five battleships adopted by the Conseil Supérieur, the 1910 naval estimates have been increased so as to allow of the laying down of three battleships of 22,000 tons in that year. The design selected is to be the result of a competition between government and private "ingénieurs," and will thus be the production of the best talent available in and outside of the service. It is understood that the armament will include at least twelve pieces of 305 mil. and twenty of 140 mil., so disposed as to yield the greatest practicable all-round fire. The speed is to exceed twenty knots, and the protection will be that of the *Danton* type, but without the longitudinal bulkheads. The chief merit of the future Gallic "cuirassés" will be to embody the valuable lessons gained from the *Iéna* experiments, but to many displacement and armament appear totally inadequate, in view of the latest German and Italian designs. In addition to these battleships, the plans of a large scout are being prepared, and 10,000 tons and thirty knots are the characteristics judged to be necessary in our time of twenty-eight knot *Invincibles*. Six 750-ton destroyers of the *Boutefeu* type, two 450-ton boats of the *Fantassin* type, and four torpilleurs of 220 tons of a new design are shortly to be ordered.

#### THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollday, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment.

Rear Admiral William F. Potter, Bureau of Navigation.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.

Engineer-in-Chief Hutch L. Cone, Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.



## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete table on pages 108 and 109.

Vicksburg, arrived Sept. 21 at La Libertad, Salvador.

Des Moines, sailed Sept. 21 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Wilmington, sailed Sept. 22 from Shanghai, China, for Nan-king, China.

Leontidas, arrived Sept. 22 at Norfolk, Va.

Barney, sailed Sept. 22 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C.

Glacier, sailed Sept. 22 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu.

Charleston, Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, arrived Sept. 23 at Manila, P.I.

Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Louisiana, Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, North Carolina, New York, Birmingham, Salem, Celtic, Culgoa, Prairie, Yankton, arrived Sept. 22 at New York city.

Dixie, Montana, Worden, Blakely, Shubrick, Stockton, Stringham, Biddle, Porter, Dupont, sailed Sept. 22 from New York, for New York city.

Caesar, arrived at Singapore Sept. 24.

Tennessee, California, South Dakota and Washington, arrived at Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 25.

McDonough, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes, sailed from Memphis for Cairo Sept. 24.

Barney, arrived at Charleston Sept. 23.

## S.O. 23, SEPT. 15, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Gives information for guidance of commanding officers of naval vessels relative to inspection and care of steering gears.

## G.O. 37, SEPT. 15, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

This order relates to free Sunday, heretofore published, and says:

1. To the end that Sunday may be generally observed as a day of rest on board ship, it is directed that the duty required of officers and men on that day be reduced to a minimum consistent with the requirements of the Service.

2. The commanding officer's inspection of ship and crew shall not be held on any other day of the week as may be most expedient, and the inspection of the crew on Saturday before noon, if circumstances permit; if not, as soon after the dinner as practicable.

## NAVY DEATHS.

Albert Anderson, quartermaster, second class, U.S.N., died Sept. 1, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Porter.

Charlie Bush, oiler, died Sept. 10, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Wisconsin.

Harry F. Newman, seaman (Auxiliary Service), died Sept. 10, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Louis Quinche, ordinary seaman, died Aug. 19, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

John Sullivan, beneficiary, died Sept. 11, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elford Earl Thompson, private, died Sept. 13, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Vermont.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. U. T. Holmes detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1909; to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman detached duty Montana; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. H. L. Brinker detached duty Vermont; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Marine Engineering School for instruction.

Lieut. F. S. Whitten detached duty North Carolina; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Marine Engineering School for instruction.

Lieut. S. M. Robinson detached duty Vermont; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for instruction Marine Engineering School.

Lieut. J. O. Fisher to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for instruction Marine Engineering School.

Lieut. W. B. Wells detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. R. R. Adams detached duty Minnesota; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. O. C. Dowling and Lieut. O. W. Early detached duty New Jersey; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. M. Enoch detached duty Kansas; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. H. Fisher detached duty Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; to Buffalo, N.Y., charge Branch Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell detached duty Mississippi; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign O. L. Cox detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for instruction Marine Engineering School.

Ensign R. T. Hanson and Midshipman J. C. Hunsaker to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., for instruction preliminary to assignment to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Chief Btsn. D. Montague to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. W. J. Creelman detached duty Vermont; to duty Iona Island, N.Y.

SEPT. 18.—Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup and Lieut. J. D. Willson to duty New Jersey.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield to duty Montana.

Ensign W. H. Lee to duty Missouri.

Ensign H. F. Emerson to duty New York.

Midshipman W. Smith to duty Montana.

Chief Gun. O. Borgeson detached duty member of board, Annapolis, Md.; to duty naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

SEPT. 20.—Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain commissioned a commander in the Navy from Sept. 3, 1909.

Comdr. R. E. Coontz to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. F. D. Burns detached duty Georgia; to navy yard, New York, assistant to inspector of machinery.

Lieut. E. B. Larimer detached duty command Second Flotilla, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and command Perry; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. M. K. Metcalf detached duty Farragut; to Hull.

Lieut. E. B. Fenner detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld detached duty Branch Hydrographic Office, Buffalo, N.Y.; continue other duties.

Lieut. G. Darst detached duty Mississippi; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. W. Cole detached duty Ohio; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. F. McCommon detached duty command Hull; to command Second Flotilla, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and command Perry.

Ensign H. R. Keller to command Farragut.

Ensign B. R. Ware detached duty Arethusa; to Buffalo as senior engineer officer.

Midshipman S. L. Henderson to duty New York.

Surg. E. O. Huntington to duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Surg. R. B. Williams commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 11, 1908.

P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy to duty Indiana and additional duty Lancaster.

P.A. Surg. E. U. Reed detached duty Navy recruiting station, Nashville, Tenn.; to duty hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Sutton detached duty Vestal; to Des Moines.

Asst. Surg. M. Donelson detached duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.; to duty Navy recruiting station, Nashville, Tenn.

Paymr. W. L. F. Simonpietri to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Oct. 1, 1909; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Btsn. C. Nygaard detached duty Buffalo; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Mach. C. J. Collins to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Mach. J. E. Venable detached duty Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Mach. H. E. Burks detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Cheyenne.

Paymr. Clerk C. H. Breyer appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty Arethusa.

SEPT. 21.—Lieut. C. Bean detached duty Virginia; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. E. P. Finney detached duty Montana; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. M. Enoch detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home and wait orders.

Ensigns E. G. Allen and D. W. Fuller to duty Marietta.

Ensigns P. L. Wilson and W. C. Barker detached duty Marietta; to home and wait orders.

Midsn. H. H. Johnstone when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Grampus for instruction in submarines.

Asst. Surg. John Flint detached duty Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Naval Hospital, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The following acting assistant surgeons are detached from the places mentioned after their respective names and will proceed to the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction: G. E. Robertson, Boston; W. A. Bloedorn, Washington, D.C.; J. J. A. McMullin, Newport, R.I.; J. T. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. L. Irvine, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Jenkins, Norfolk, Va.; D. C. Walton, Norfolk, Va.; A. B. Cecil, New York, N.Y.; W. J. Riddick, Charleston, S.C.; G. E. Thomas, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Connor, Norfolk, Va.; E. W. Phillips, New York, N.Y.; S. D. Hart, New York, N.Y., and G. R. W. French, Newport, R.I.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. A. Bass to duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Chief Carp. F. H. Preble to Newport News, Va., for duty in office of superintending constructor.

Chief Carp. C. L. Bennett detached duty Rhode Island; to home and granted leave one month.

Carp. W. E. Winant detached duty Olympia; to duty Rhode Island.

Chief Mach. W. G. Gray to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk G. W. Van Brunt appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty as fleet clerk, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Connecticut.

SEPT. 22.—Commodore W. C. Eaton detached duty inspector of engineering material for eastern New York and New Jersey districts; to home.

Comdr. J. S. McKean detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. G. W. McElroy detached duty inspector of boilers at works of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N.J., from works of Mosher Boiler Company; to duty as inspector of engineering material for eastern New York and New Jersey districts.

Comdr. F. C. Bowers detached duty Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as inspector of boilers works of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, and additional duty as inspector of boilers works of the Mosher Boiler Company, Ossining, N.Y.

Comdr. F. W. Oman detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as inspector of ordnance.

Comdr. B. C. Decker detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to Washington, D.C., duty Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Bobin detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to Jersey City, N.J., as inspector of powder, east coast.

Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to home and granted leave for one month.

Lieut. Comdr. F. Lyon detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to home and granted leave for one month.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to Washington, D.C., duty in Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. W. R. White detached duty "Montana;" to Washington, D.C., duty in Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman to duty "Montana," senior engineer officer.

Lieut. W. K. Wortman detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to "Wisconsin," as ordnance officer.

Ensign T. A. Thomson to duty "Birmingham."

Ensign H. A. Jones detached duty "Ohio;" to home and wait orders.

Surg. R. P. Crandall to duty "Hancock."

Dir. J. S. Carpenter commissioned a pay director in the Navy, Sept. 15, 1909.

Mach. W. S. White and Mach. F. J. M. Parduhn to Newport News, Va., connection fitting out "Delaware," and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Paymr. Clerk M. P. Coombs appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Sept. 22, 1909, for duty at Naval Academy.

Paymr. Clerk N. Steele, retired, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home.

SEPT. 23.—Capt. J. M. Orchard commissioned a captain from July 1.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht detached duty War College, Newport; to Boston, in charge of Navy recruiting station.

Lieut. G. D. Johnstone detached duty; to home and leave for thirty days.

Lieut. J. Grady detached duty recruiting station, Boston; to home.

Ensign D. G. Copeland, Kansas; to Dixie.

Ensign A. T. Church to Annapolis for instruction at Marine Engineering School.

Ensign C. H. Humphrey, Connecticut; to Castine, for instruction in submarines.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. Seaman, hospital, navy yard, New York.

Btsn. H. N. Huxford detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound; to duty naval station, Guam.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans detached duty naval station, Guam; to home.

Chief Gun. J. T. Swift detached duty Rhode Island; to duty naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

Chief Gun. L. Roll detached duty Rhode Island; to duty torpedo station, Narragansett Bay.

Chief Gun. J. Hills detached duty naval magazine, Fort Mifflin; to duty Rhode Island.

Chief Gun. C. B. Babson unexpired portion of leave revoked; to duty navy yard, Boston.

Chief Gun. J. C. McDermott detached duty torpedo station, Newport; to Rhode Island.

Gun. W. J. Creelman detached duty naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.; to duty navy yard, New York.

Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, M.C., commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Sept. 16.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 16.—Capt. N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., proceed Washington, D.C., report to Q.M., U.S.M.C., Sept. 20. Duty completed, return present station.

SEPT. 17.—Capt. J. C. Breckinridge granted fifteen days' leave, permission to leave U.S.

First Lieut. S. J. Logan, retired, granted four days' leave from Sept. 4.

SEPT. 18.—A G.C.M. to consist of the following named officers ordered to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., Sept. 27: President—Capt. L. M. Gulick; members—Capt. Wm. H. Clifford, Wm. Hopkins, R. P. Williams, Logan Tucker, A.Q.M.; judge advocate—1st Lieut. V. I. Morrison.

Major J. H. Russell orders Sept. 15, revoked.

Major G. C. Reid detached duty charge recruiting district of Michigan to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. E. B. Miller detached duty marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to duty charge recruiting district of Michigan.

Major H. Moses detached duty charge recruiting New York, N.Y., when relieved by Capt. Logan, Poland, and to duty in command marine barracks, Newport, R.I.

Capt. Logan Poland detached duty marine barracks, navy yard, New York, when relieved from duty as judge advocate G.C.M. that station, to duty charge recruiting New York.

First Lieut. J. A. Russell detached duty Headquarters Marine Corps Sept. 22; to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, New York.

SEPT. 20.—First Lieut. E. S. Yates granted ten days' extension leave.

Capt. W. A. Pickering detached duty Headquarters Marine Corps; to duty at Marine Officers' School, Fort Royal, S.C.

Capt. N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., to Albany, N.Y., on public duty Sept. 24; upon completion return present station.

SEPT. 22.—Major G. C. Reid granted delay of seven days reporting for duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. H. L. Matthews, A.Q.M., to duty station, New London, Conn., on public duty, and upon completion return present station.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeach.

Chief of Division, R.O.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

SEPT. 17.—First Lieut. F. C. Billard to command Calumet during Hudson-Fulton celebration.

First Lieut. H. G. Hamlet to duty as aide to Sr. Capt. D. P. Foley, commanding Revenue Cutter Patrol Fleet at Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. M. Hepburn granted five days' leave.

First Lieut. S. P. Edmonds to command Manhattan during Hudson-Fulton celebration.

SEPT. 21.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar granted fifteen days' leave from Sept. 24, 1909.

Second Lieut. of A. Alger granted thirty days' extension leave.

SEPT. 22.—Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds granted leave Sept. 25, and also fifteen days' leave from Oct. 1, 1909.

Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber placed waiting orders, temporarily, upon expiration of sick leave, with permission to choose own residence.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes granted twenty days' extension leave.

SEPT. 23.—First Lieut. B. M. Chiswell Revenue Cutter Patrol Fleet for temporary duty during Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Second Lieut. J. A. Alger resume duty on Seneca during Hudson-Fulton celebration.

In response to a wireless message the revenue cutter Yamacraw went to the assistance of the Clyde Line steamer Carib on Sept. 20, disabled off the North Carolina coast.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—1st Lieut. W. E. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Alaska cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. New York, N.Y.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

MOHAVE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. On practice cruise.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Capt. C. S. Cochran. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On Alaska cruise.

MORRIS—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At Newport News, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. New York, N.Y.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. En route to Pacific coast.

THOMOMIS—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. F. Howell. At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Savannah, Ga.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 21, 1909.

Miss Katherine Symmonds left on Wednesday to attend the Bishop Robinson's Hall in St. Louis. Miss Harriet Bradley, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, left on Wednesday to enter Vassar. Capt. William M. Coulling, quartermaster, has gone to Springfield, Mo., for the purpose of making a final inspection of the work of repairing the roadway to the National Cemetery at that place.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann entertained delightfully at dinner on Friday for Miss Wallace, Capt. Francis J. McConnell and John Robertson. Lieut. Ralph D. Bates is away on leave.

Col. and Mrs. William R. Hamilton returned this week from a delightful trip of three months spent on the Continent, and are now at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Souland Turner have returned from their honeymoon to the Michigan resorts, and are guests of Mrs. Turner's parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Green, of Cabanque avenue, St. Louis, until early in October, when Captain Turner joins his regiment in the Philippines.

Mrs. Pace, accompanied by Master Homer Ford, left this week for Chicago, after a delightful visit to her daughter, Mrs. Stanley H. Ford.

One hundred and sixteen recruits left this depot on Tuesday for various stations in the West and Southwest. Sixteen Coast Artillery recruits left this depot on Wednesday for Fort Morgan, Ala.

Miss Helen Nicholson, daughter of Col. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., returned on Tuesday to resume her studies at the Sacred Heart Convent, Maryville. Among the Army girls at Maryville this year are Misses Esther McMahon, daughter of Major John E. McMahon, 6th Field Art.; Miss Cameron, daughter of Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., and Ruth Harrison, daughter of Capt. Ralph Harrison.

Mrs. G. Souland Turner was a visitor at this post on Sunday.

The examination of the non-commissioned officers of the recruit companies is now being conducted by a board of officers consisting of Major Willoughby Walke, Capt. Francis J. McConnell and Capt. John Robertson. This is an annual examination to determine the fitness of the several non-commissioned officers to perform the duties of drill masters. Those who successfully pass this examination are given certificates, which are highly prized by the owners.

Dr. Voorhies has as his guests his sister-in-law, Mrs. Voorhies, and his niece, Miss Voorhies. Mrs. Ralph Harrison, of Fort Riley, was the guest this week of Mrs. William A. Mann. Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Miss Wallace, left on Sunday evening.

Patrick Evans, of the 15th Recruit Company, met with a sudden and tragic death on Thursday. A small boat in which he and others were rowing capsized, and all were thrown in the river. It is supposed Evans struck his head and was rendered unconscious, since his body never appeared on the surface. Two of the party were saved; the body of one of the young women in the party was recovered the same day. Private Evans' body was found two days later about ten miles below the reservation. Accidents on the Mississippi to small boats are quite frequent, owing to the swift current, dangerous eddies, and "catheads." Corporal Hester, 16th Recruit Company, was seriously injured on Thursday by a fall from an electric car, sustaining what is believed to be a fractured skull.

Miss Katherine Symmonds spent the week-end with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds. Mrs. Sailor, of St. Louis, was the guest of Mrs. Alden Brewster on Sunday.



# White Rock

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## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 22, 1909.

With Ensign Douglas Howard, captain of the Navy team of 1906, when the long winning streak of West Point was broken at Princeton, present, and a number of the veterans of last year, the new fourth class went back to practical work on the Academy gridiron last week. When Head Coach Berrien and his redoubtable assistant, "Scotty" McMasters, the old Harvard trainer, reached the Academy field they found such old veterans as "Beef" Richardson, "Alex" Rhul, "Reds" Irwin, "Willie" Wilson, and several others of the old fellows back ready for work and with their football togs on. When the plebes reported the crowd stood by for a few snapshots, and then the real work of the afternoon began. The time was principally devoted to development of end plays. With Richardson, who usually plays back of the line and who in last year's Army game was the most consistent ground gainer, playing the center position, the plebes were sent away chasing punts. The whole afternoon's work consisted of charging down the field under kicks without any tackling. This, however, was varied with a few fancy plays, during which Richardson "held the book" and made notations for future reference by Lieutenant Berrien, who will devote all of his time to the men pending the arrival of the whole squad of veterans and Field Coach "Jack" Cates. Ensign Howard and the veterans present watched all that went on and managed to get in a word of good advice to the youngsters during the afternoon's work.

Lieut. W. B. Tardy, U.S.N., will be assigned to the new electrical and mechanical school to be established at the Naval Academy with the opening of the fall term. Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Pall, U.S.N., who have been spending the summer in Portland, Me., returned to the Naval Academy Sept. 20. Prof. and Mrs. Bonilla have taken apartments for the winter at the corner of Duke of Gloucester and Green streets.

An examination was held at the Naval Academy armory Tuesday to fill the vacancy for assistant fencing instructor, caused by the retirement of Mr. George Heints, sr., which takes effect on Oct. 1. There were three applicants, all from Annapolis. Two promotions have been made in the gymnasium force. Mr. Henry Steffens has been promoted to be assistant instructor in gymnastics, vice Mr. John Schutz, who will be made an instructor in place of Mr. Matthew Strohm, who will leave Oct. 1.

The coaching squad was increased Monday by the arrival of Ensign Jonas H. Ingram, a former Navy star on both the football and crew squads. He will assist Head Coach Berrien and the other coaches until the end of the season. From the fact that so many positions on the Naval Academy team must be filled this year, special attention is being given the squad of seventy members of the new fourth class. Head Coach Berrien had as his helpers with the new men Tuesday afternoon Ensign Douglas L. Howard, captain of the Academy team of 1905, and Ensign Ingram, fullback of the eleven of 1906. Howard, one of the best punters who ever played on a Navy team, took some of the new men in hand along this line. Austin, who played halfback for the Germantown Academy last season, is punting well, and his stocky build and experience made him a dangerous candidate for a place on the team. Richardson, fullback, and Reifensider, end, of the first team, were in practice Tuesday afternoon. Seventy-five thousand dollars were the consideration paid by the U.S. Government for 290 acres of land to be used in connection with the Naval Academy rifle range, the deed for which was placed on record on Sept. 21. The price is probably the highest ever paid for farm land in Anne Arundel county. The grantors are Theodore S. Corner and wife, Carrie C. Ridout and Lillie K. Meesier, heirs of the late Theodore S. Corner. The property is the Greenberry Point farm, situated directly across the Severn river from Annapolis and between that river and Mill Creek. The purchase of the property was necessary in order to make the rifle practice of the midshipmen unimpeded by considerations of safety.

Great success has attended a series of special exercises for the fourth class, under the charge of the department of physiology and hygiene, for the purpose of developing certain muscles shown to be below normal by the Kellogg testing machine. The tests of the fourth class showed that forty-five were in some way below standard, though as a whole they were normally strong. As the machine pointed exactly where the weakness was, exercise to fit each case was readily selected. In some cases tests taken since the prescribed course of exercise show a total gain of over a thousand pounds over what the first tests showed.

Howard Richardson Eccleston, of the first class, has tendered his resignation. He is the last of five midshipmen to be recommended to be dropped for "inaptitude." He has on several occasions been found deficient in conduct, but was allowed to go on with his class after being warned.

The old Severn River Hunt Club was reorganized at the Officers' Club at the Naval Academy, Monday night, and named the Anne Arundel Hunt Club, of Annapolis. The present organization of the club will hold until the last Friday in October, on which date the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The officers elected Monday night were: President, former Mayor John DeP. Dowd, of Annapolis; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell, U.S.N.; master of Fox Hounds, Lieut. Henry N. Jensen, U.S.N. The kennels will be located at the farm of Mr. William Aisquith, on South river, and most of the runs of the club will be made from that neighborhood. Mr. Aisquith has been engaged as huntsman.

Mrs. Denig, wife of Lieut. R. L. Denig, U.S.M.C., and her mother, Mrs. C. E. King, mother of Midshipman Charles King, have taken a house on King George street for the winter. The family of Lieut. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., have returned and are again occupying their home, 250 Prince George street.

## MIDSHIPMEN BATTALION OFFICERS.

Brigade Order No. 10, U.S. Naval Academy, issued by Capt. J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., Superintendent, announces that the following appointments of cadet officers and petty officers for the brigade of midshipmen have been made as the result of the standing in efficiency and conduct for the recent practice cruise of the midshipmen concerned. These appointments are to be effective until Feb. 1, 1910, upon which date it is the intention of the Superintendent to reappoint the cadet officers and petty officers, and these reappointments will be based on the standing in efficiency and conduct for the term Oct. 1, 1909-Jan. 24, 1910.

In order to encourage battalion and division spirit, the changes incident to advancement or reduction will be made within the same battalion or division, as far as practicable.

Cadet commander, R. P. Hall; cadet lieutenant and brigade adjutant, E. D. Langworthy; brigade chief petty officer, G. M. Cook.

## FIRST BATTALION.

Cadet lieutenant commander, A. R. Simpson; cadet junior lieutenant and adjutant, M. Bennion; cadet chief petty officer, M. B. McComb.

### First Division.

First Company: W. A. Richardson, cadet lieutenant; D. H. Sken, cadet junior lieutenant; F. O. Webster, cadet ensign. Second Company: W. M. Corry, cadet lieutenant; G. L. Dickson, cadet junior lieutenant; S. W. King, cadet ensign. Third Company: F. S. Steinwachs, cadet lieutenant; C. C. Jersey, cadet junior lieutenant; H. B. Cecil, cadet ensign. Petty officers, first class: J. C. Ware, F. C. Sherman, J. O. Hoffman, C. K. Bronson, R. N. Miller, J. F. Nordest, J. F. Donelson, V. N. Bieg, A. Simmons, C. J. Moore, R. C. Lee, H. W. Underwood.

Petty officers, second class: F. Bradley, R. P. P. Mclewski, H. R. Hein, E. W. Robinson, A. Y. Lannphier, J. H. Smith, G. C. Cleverger, R. B. Hammes, E. A. McIntyre, R. E. Bell, W. N. Barrett, W. L. Ainsworth.

### Second Division.

Fourth Company: L. A. Davidson, cadet lieutenant; W. D. Seed, cadet junior lieutenant; H. H. Frost, cadet ensign. Fifth Company: G. R. Meyer, cadet lieutenant; H. Smith, cadet junior lieutenant; B. E. Peyton, cadet ensign. Sixth Company: H. E. Rossell, cadet lieutenant; J. A. Byrne, cadet junior lieutenant; J. M. Whitehead, cadet ensign. Petty officers, first class: J. B. Will, O. C. Palitrop, J. L. Riheldder, W. E. Norman, R. T. Merrill, E. C. Metz, A. H. Bagg, R. W. Bragg, R. W. Clark, F. G. Reinecke, J. McD. Cresap, L. Anderson.

Petty officers, second class: J. A. Logan, J. P. Edgerly, M. P. Refo, J. F. Crowell, G. F. Humbert, F. P. Traynor, S. Lynn, H. O. Roesch, H. McC. Branham, W. D. Kilduff, D. O. Thomas, M. A. Mitscher.

## SECOND BATTALION.

Cadet lieutenant commander, A. H. Gray; cadet junior lieutenant and adjutant, L. F. Reifensider; cadet chief petty officer, H. W. Hosford.

### Third Division.

Seventh Company: L. A. McLaughlin, cadet lieutenant; C. J. Bright, cadet junior lieutenant; L. Hancock, cadet ensign. Eighth Company: C. M. Cooke, cadet lieutenant; G. L. Weyler, cadet junior lieutenant; M. J. Gillman, cadet ensign. Ninth Company: F. M. Harris, cadet lieutenant; W. L. Moore, cadet junior lieutenant; O. A. Pownall, cadet ensign. Petty officers, first class: S. S. Lewis, P. K. Robottom, W. Caphart, W. E. Norman, R. T. Merrill, E. C. Metz, A. H. Bagg, R. W. Bragg, R. W. Clark, F. G. Reinecke, J. McD. Cresap, L. Anderson.

Petty officers, second class: T. Mooran, A. L. Pendleton, W. P. Brown, D. P. Heath, H. K. Lewis, M. L. Stolz, J. W. Gates, R. Gatewood, E. W. Spencer, F. A. La Roche, T. A. Nicholson, J. R. Cygon.

### Fourth Division.

Tenth Company: W. S. Nicholas, cadet lieutenant; D. B. Beary, cadet junior lieutenant; F. H. Kelly, cadet ensign. Eleventh Company: F. G. Marsh, cadet lieutenant; E. S. Smith, cadet junior lieutenant; W. A. Edwards, cadet ensign. Twelfth Company: C. L. Brand, cadet lieutenant; J. E. Sloan, cadet junior lieutenant; E. K. Lang, cadet ensign. Petty officers, first class: W. V. Combs, L. L. Jordan, E. B. Gibson, G. deC. Chevallier, C. A. Northcutt, M. J. Foster, E. M. Williams, B. O. Wills, W. C. Brown, H. A. Flanagan, W. Trammell, R. T. Young.

Petty officers, second class: J. D. Smith, F. H. Luckel, R. Coleman, H. B. Gilbert, E. K. Niles, B. V. Meade, E. L. Webb, E. C. Smith, H. M. Whiting, C. E. Battle, H. A. Ellis, T. A. Parker.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1909.

The tea given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society at Colonel Fieberger's quarters on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 16, was the social event of the week. There was "standing room only" in the large dining room of the commodious quarters. Mrs. Ruggles poured tea and Mrs. Wooten served coffee at a table tastefully adorned with flowers. There was no admission fee, nor was there any charge made for refreshments. A basket in the hallway received the offerings of patrons and patronesses, each giving as he or she felt disposed. Assisting the hostess in the dining room were her daughter, Miss Julia Fieberger; Miss Louise Larned, Miss Katherine Tillman, and several other young ladies. Mrs. Fosdick, a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Riggs; Mrs. Ruggles, sr., a guest of Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, jr.; Mrs. Charles Braden, Mrs. Charles F. Roe and Mrs. Satterlee were a few among visiting patronesses. It is hoped that the success of the afternoon, financially, will be in proportion to the enjoyment of the guests present.

A goodly representation of the garrison attended the Highland Horse Show, held on Phillips Common, Garrison, N.Y., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 18. Among West Pointers present were Col. and Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Sibley, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Traub, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Alley, Lieutenant Farnum and Mrs. Farnum. The following were the members of the committee: Col. Hugh L. Scott, Messrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Edward Livingston, Evans R. Dick, Samuel Sloan, Stuyvesant Fish and H. P. Osborn, jr., manager; judges, Capt. J. S. Heron, 2d Cav., Lieutenant De Armond, Messrs. J. S. Cattanach, jr., and DeLancey Jay. Cadet Burr, on Terry, was entered in the competition under class 6, gentlemen's saddlers. In class 9, solo pony competition, were entered Cadet Barnett, on Andy; Cadet Miliken, on Sul; Cadet Alschire, on Punch; Cadet Darlington, on Burt; Cadet Byers, on Dawn; Cadet Dawley, on Bedelia; and Cadet Frank, on Boxer. Among the competitors in class 10, jumping class, were Cadets Griswold, Polk, Jones, Moore, Beard, Burr and Odell, riding, respectively, Sturgis, Gregg, Howe, Updott, Chaffee, Hannah and Rodgers. Miss Marion Darrah drove in her little dandy cart in the children's pony class. Although the cadet riders received no ribbons, Uncle Sam's mounts not having compared very favorably with the valuable specimens of their species competing, their riding was universally admired and enthusiastically applauded.

Among the list of visitors given last week were the names of Gen. and Mrs. Robert H. Hall. It should have been Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William P. Hall, A.G. Dept. Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, widow of Colonel Harrison, is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith.

Among social events of the week, a card party was given

by Mrs. Brooke for her guest, Mrs. Bradley, of Washington, and on this (Tuesday) evening Mrs. Wooten entertains with a bridge party for her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Clay, of Lexington, Ky. An informal officers' hop was given in the lower hall of the Memorial Building last Monday evening.

Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, the Japanese prince who is to represent his country at the Hudson-Fulton celebration, accompanied by the Princess Kuni, arrived at the post by special train about one o'clock to-day. A salute in honor of the distinguished guest was fired upon his arrival. The Prince and Princess Kuni were escorted to the quarters of the Superintendent, where they were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott at luncheon. Later in the afternoon a review was held in honor of the Prince, followed by a reception at the Superintendent's quarters. The Japanese national air was played during the review, and an open-air concert was given by the band during the reception. At the guard mounting, which followed, the Prince succeeded in snapping the cadets with his camera.

The historic old chapel at West Point, N.Y., was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Sept. 16, the contracting parties being Miss Freda Francisca Dahmann, eldest daughter of Sergt. Max Dahmann, assistant director of the U.S. Military Academy band, and 1st Class Musician Frederick William Deyenberg, of the same organization. Musician Bernard Durr, of the band, was the best man, the bridesmaid was Miss of Jennie Deyenberg, sister of the groom. The ushers were Musicians Hatfield and Lindboe. Three dainty little flower girls, Mildred Dahmann, Madeline Dinkelhoff and Nora Schiller, daughter of Commissary Sergeant Schiller. The bride was prettily attired in a creation of gauze and lace and carried a bouquet of white roses. The ceremony was given away by her father, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain E. T. Travers. A reception followed at the band practice room, which was attended by over two hundred friends. Later the young people started on a honeymoon trip.

For the football season of 1909 at West Point the cadets have been fortunate in securing an excellent coaching staff. Capt. J. W. Beacham, 9th Inf., Lieut. A. J. Hanlon, 28th Inf., and Lieut. W. C. Philson, 14th Inf., have been detailed to assist in this important work. Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., is representative for football, and Capt. J. S. Heron, 2d Cav., is secretary of the Athletic Council. As West Point won all the championship games last year, football, fencing and baseball, special interest centers around the contests this year. The first game to be played this year, and which is looked forward to with great interest, is with Tufts College, on Oct. 2.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 17, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell were hosts at a charming dinner Friday evening, the floral decorations were pink sweet peas and asparagus fern, and covers were laid for Miss Page, Miss Jenkins, Miss Creary, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman. The marriage of Mrs. Canada Rodman, of Louisville, Ky., to Mr. Miles Rehorn, which occurred this week, is of unusual interest to friends at this post, as Mrs. Rehorn is well known here, having made her home with her cousins, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, for nearly a year. Col. and Mrs. Mason returned after several days spent in a whirl of pleasure in San Francisco. The regular Friday evening hop was largely attended and particularly enjoyed on account of a number of visiting girls in the post. Friday afternoon Miss Page, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Twyman and Mrs. Bell took a ride through the beautiful summer resorts in Captain Bell's touring car.

The first bridge whist tournament held in California took place at Del Monte this week; the game was played for three afternoons and evenings, the most important event being the afternoon and evening sessions of the north and south of California. Several ladies from the post entered, but unfortunately were untimely torious. Del Monte was again the scene of much gaiety on Saturday evening. Many parties were over from the post for dinner prior to the hop, including Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, who entertained in the large dining room Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Page and Mrs. Jenkins. Miss Creary and Captain McMaster were guests of honor at a dinner given by Lieutenant Epley the same evening.

The wedding of Miss Martha Falconer and Lieut. R. A. Jones took place in Jamestown, N.Y., on Thursday, and Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, after spending several weeks in the East, are due to arrive in the post about the 1st of October.

The tea tables in the cozy dining room at picturesque Pebble Beach Lodge and at Hotel Del Monte were crowded Saturday afternoon. Among the Army people who rode over on horseback were Major and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Epley, and Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. W. M. Wright. Master Keith Bullard celebrated his fourth birthday with a lawn party, to which all the little folks under seven in the garrison were invited. Ice cream and light refreshments were served on the front porch. The little ones present were Carl, Sue and Dick Mason, Elizabeth and Patty Merriman, Isabella and Elizabeth Bell, Marie Moore, Leslie Wilson, John Knudsen, Katherine Twyman, Tom and Elliott Norton. Mr. W. R. Smedberg extended her usual hospitality in honor of Miss Keyler, of Walla Walla, at a pretty tea, Saturday afternoon, to the officers and ladies of the post. Those who assisted the hostess in receiving were Miss Keyler, Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Merriman. Over fifty were in attendance. Dr. F. S. Wright left this week for Fort Rosecrans.

Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman were hosts Tuesday afternoon at a jolly outdoor party in glass-bottom boats, rowing on the bay. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Page, Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Creary. A warm wave this week made it possible for Mr. and Mrs. Fonda to entertain with another delightful moonlight dinner in the open. The participants enjoyed an evening long to be remembered. Captain Baldwin and Dr. Wright, from the post, were among the sixteen guests. Miss Peabody was hostess at a boxbal party at her home in Pacific Grove Tuesday evening, at which the entertained Capt. and Miss Pickering, Miss Keyler, Mrs. Merriman, Miss Creary, Captain Baldwin, Lieutenants Fletcher, Baker, Whitener, Minnigerode and Captain Creary. The skilful prize winners were Miss Pickering and Lieutenant Fletcher. A jolly outdoor party near Seaside was enjoyed by officers in the School of Musketry and several ladies from the post. Fishing and cooking the fish for luncheon al fresco was the most interesting attraction.

Mrs. J. J. Moller has returned after a week-end visit with Mrs. Weston in San Francisco.

Three battalions, band and detachment of Hospital Corps, in command of Colonel Bullard, marched into the post early Friday morning to the inspiring music "There will be a hot time in the old town to-night" from their twenty-one days' practice march, in fine shape, although the long march was made through blinding dust all the way. Lieut. W. J. Davis was detailed as acting adjutant of the 2d Battalion during the absence of Lieut. W. H. Johnson.

An elaborate bridge party was given by Mrs. George W. McIver, Wednesday afternoon. Beautiful prizes were won by Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Hunter. The other guests were Mrs. Triller, Mrs. Fonda, Mrs. Sharon, Miss Keyler, Miss Creary, Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. T. W. Brown, Mrs. Bullard and Mrs. Warner.

Troop D, 14th Cav., and the machine-gun platoon attached to the School of Musketry, returned to the post late Wednesday evening from Camp Gilling, where they have been for the last ten days hard at work on the machine-gun practice. Miss Page and Miss Jenkins, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, left Friday for their home in Louisville, Ky. Monday evening they were guests of honor at a potato party given by Capt. and Mrs. Twyman. The potatoes were dressed as dolls in gay tissue paper, causing much admiring comment in the exquisite shading of the frocks and all showing pretty creations. A little lady dressed in the height of fashion by Mrs. Merriman won the ladies' prize, while Mr. Fonda won the gentleman's prize for a typical Mexican boy. Among those present were Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Keyler, Miss Pickering, Miss Jenkins, Miss Page, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Fonda, Captains Reed, Baldwin, McMaster, Lieutenants Minnigerode, Whitener, Epley.

The former members of the School of Musketry took place Wednesday morning, the officers reporting in a body to Major George W. McIver, in command of the school. Lieut. C. B. Elliott, 30th Inf., is the guest of Lieutenant Minnigerode for a few days this week. Mr. Mason Wright will leave next Thursday for the East, where he will continue his studies at



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school in Philadelphia. Mrs. W. M. Wright will accompany her son as far as San Francisco, where she will spend the week-end as a guest of Mrs. McBean.

Troop D, 14th Cav., have received orders to remain here until spring, instead of joining the rest of their regiment in November, to sail for the Philippines, and it is a source of much pleasure to the friends of Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg to know they will remain with us for awhile longer. Mrs. Merri-man, Captain Baldwin and Captain Creary were guests after regimental parade of Mrs. W. K. Wright at luncheon on Tuesday.

Tuesday morning the 8th Infantry were drawn up on the parade ground to receive the Scott medal presented to the regiment from Major Edwin A. Sherman, of Oakland, as a remembrance of the sixty-second anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico, in which the 8th took part under Gen. Winfield Scott. Captain Knudsen made a presentation address in behalf of Mr. Doud, of Monterey, a survivor of the Mexican War. Colonel Bullard accepted and made an appropriate address in behalf of the regiment.

Mrs. W. M. Wright presided at a chafin-dish supper Monday evening; the table was artistically arranged with masses of brilliant red poppies, where a group of young people enjoyed a repetition of the pleasurable affairs given by the hostess many times during the summer. Among the guests were Miss Keyler, Miss Creary, Captain McMaster, Lieutenants Epley, Russell, Minnigerode and Whitener. Captain McMaster entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Davis at dinner on Tuesday evening prior to the hop at Del Monte. Lieut. Edward Evans will not be able to join the 8th Infantry this week, as he is unable to leave the General Hospital at Presidio, where he has been for the past two weeks. The tea tables in the white and gold room at Del Monte were crowded Wednesday afternoon after the final tennis tournament. The Army ladies present were Mrs. Bell, Miss Page, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. Merri-man.

The members of the School of Musketry and Troop D have been fighting the forest fires that have already swept over forty square miles of timber and brush land and are still raging, in spite of the efforts of hundreds of people in the hills against the encroachment of the blaze. Colonel Bullard will act as fire marshal during the absence of Major W. M. Wright.

Capt. W. B. Scales, who has been here on temporary duty awaiting transportation to join his regiment, the 5th Cavalry, left this week, accompanied by his wife and family, on the transport Logan for Honolulu. Lieut. P. H. Sheridan left Thursday on a month's leave.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 20, 1909.

The foot command of Infantry and Engineers marching across country to Des Moines, Ia., reached Clinton, Ia., Sept. 14. The soldiers encountered heavy roads during the week. There was trouble in getting the wagon supply train through the deep mud and the soldiers walked part of the way on ties of railroad tracks to avoid the mud. So far only nine men have dropped out; two cut their feet on broken glass while bathing in a lake. The command reached Des Moines Friday. Co. I, Engrs., reached Randolph, Mo., on the march home Thursday.

The wireless telegraph station on the hill west of Merritt Lake will be completed by the 1st of the month. It will be connected with the college building by both telegraph and telephone.

Miss Lottie Fuller, daughter of Col. Ezra B. Fuller, has gone to attend the University of Illinois at Champaign. Mr. and Mrs. William Parmelee have returned from a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. West at Fort Crook. Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson, of Fort Riley, has a guest for the week-end of Mr. James A. McGonigle, Jr., Lieut. C. S. Severance, 24th Inf., has arrived from Madison Barracks to take the examination for promotion. He will be the guest of Lieut. Douglas McArthur.

William C. Thompson, Co. A, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Ada Darling, of Moberly, Mo., at the residence of the groom's brother, Bert Thompson, 909 North Broadway, Sunday, at 4:30. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Homer Park, and was witnessed only by relatives and a few friends.

Lieut. William P. Coleman, 9th Inf., has arrived from Fort Sam Houston to take examination for promotion. He will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Munson, on Riverside avenue. Capt. E. E. Booth, 7th Cav., formerly secretary of the Army Service Schools, was a guest at the garrison, having just returned from a trip through the West; he visited the Seattle exposition. Capt. and Mrs. Booth will be located in Kansas City, Mo., for the present, where their daughter, Miss Gladys, will attend school this winter. Lieut. James J. Lovings, C.E., who recently arrived, has been assigned to quarters No. 40, Thomas avenue. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Gibson have returned from a six weeks' trip through Colorado. Mrs. Nellie Danford will leave early in January for an extended stay in Manila, P.I.

Co. I, Engrs., is back from a march of a month through Missouri. On the return of Co. K from Des Moines the battalion will be up to its full strength, with the exception of the detail making maps of the Pacific coast.

Lieut. W. B. Gracie, of Fort Schuyler, is here to take examination for promotion. Dr. C. D. Lloyd was the guest of Lieutenant Gracie Sunday at the Officers' Club.

Troops E, F, G and H, 15th Cav., commanded by Major William W. Flynn, left Thursday by rail for Des Moines and will take part in the military tournament at that city Sept. 20-25, after which they will march overland to Omaha, Neb., where they will take part in the Ak-Sar-Ben fete. Lieuts. P. J. Hennessey, Christian Briand and E. J. Pike and Capt. W. G. Littebrandt accompanied the command. Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf., is here from Springfield, Mo., to take examination for promotion. Mrs. Samuel Wilson and sons, who have been spending the summer at Battle Creek, Mich., are the guests of Mrs. Wilson's sister, Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, of Washington, D.C.

There is rejoicing here because of the accomplishment of Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 13th Inf., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, who won first prize in the American rifle shooting. The Leech cup was won by him at the shoot at Camp Perry, the first time that the winner of this event has been a Regular Service man. Hitherto this much-coveted prize has gone to crack rifle shots of this country outside the Army.

Mrs. G. M. Bittman has returned from a visit of several weeks with her son and daughter, Major and Mrs. O. H. Barth. Mrs. Milo C. Corey, who has just returned from the Philippines, was awarded one of the prizes given Saturday at the party given by Mrs. John Dodsworth and Miss Marie Dodsworth. Lieut. A. O. Seaman, 15th Inf., was at the post this week, en route from Fort Douglas to his home in Illinois. His cousin, Squadron Sergeant Major Seaman, who has just completed the final examination for second lieutenant, accompanied him as far as Kansas City, Mo. Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., is now in St. Louis, Mo. He will return about Sept. 28.

An interesting series of lectures will be given in the lecture room of the Army Service Schools, commencing Oct. 5 and lasting until Nov. 10. Lectures on the Russo-Japanese War will be given by Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., who served as military attaché during this war. Capt. A. Woodson, C.E., will lecture on a number of topics. Officers and ladies of the garrison have been invited to attend the lectures.

Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., is the guest of friends in Lincoln, Neb. Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., returned Friday with the body of his son, Henry Thomas Swift, who died suddenly in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10. The remains were taken to the Post Chapel, and funeral services were held by the Rev. Charles J. Cameron, of Leavenworth. A large number of the officers and enlisted men attended. Corporal Samuel Brodman, Co. A, 13th Inf., and four other enlisted men of the 13th, acted as pall-bearers, with the following officers of Chaplain Swift's regiment as honorary pall-bearers: Lieut. Col. W. A. Nichols, Capt. H. S. Wygant, H. W. Miller, E. R. Gibson, Lieuts. Oscar K. Tolley and A. H. Bailey. The remains were placed in the National Military Cemetery here by the side of a brother, Francis, who died several years ago.

The Johnson Electric Company, of Omaha, has completed the contract for wiring the new riding hall in the college section at a cost of more than \$2,000.

Lieut. Henry Gibbins has returned from a three weeks' trip to Knoxville, Tenn., Washington, D.C., and New York city. Mrs. Davis, of Portland, Ore., who, with her small son, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John J. Ingalls, in Atchison, Kas., is the guest for the week of Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston slipped on the sidewalk Friday and broke his right arm. He was taken to the post hospital in an ambulance and the fracture reduced. He was then transferred to his quarters. Only recently the General suffered the fracture of several ribs in an accident of a similar nature. Thollen Brothers, of the city, were the lowest of three bidders to put a lighting and fire-alarm system in the new residences in the college section and on McClellan avenue. Their figure was \$4,062.

The Infantry and Engineers from Fort Leavenworth arrived in Des Moines Sept. 17. They made the long 244 miles overland march on schedule time amid unfavorable weather. It was very hot the first week out, and later the soldiers had to plow through deep mud. Of the command of nearly one thousand men only a few dropped out. Many of the soldiers were recruits, and the showing they made in the march was excellent.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 22, 1909.

Miss Briscoe, of Baltimore, arrived on Saturday, to be the guest of Mrs. C. S. Cardwell for a week or so. Miss Laura Lewis and Mr. Wheatley Lewis left last week after spending their summer vacation here. Miss Lewis returning to Vassar and Mr. Lewis to the Boston School of Technology. Miss Beall Daingerfield and Miss Kitty Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., have been pending a few days with Miss Ruth Ridgway.

Mrs. R. P. Davis entertained very informally at a table of bridge on Monday for Mrs. A. S. Hall. Mrs. George Nugent and Mrs. Knox, of the Soldiers' Home. Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway entertained at dinner on Saturday night for Miss Beall Daingerfield, Miss Kitty Barrett, Miss Ruth Ridgway and Lieutenants Carpenter, Pratt and Tilghman. Lieut. Cleve Harrison was on the post over Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Lieut. Lawrence Crawford. Mrs. W. W. Rose left last week for Washington to be a few days with her father, Col. E. M. Weaver. After leaving Washington Mrs. Rose will go to Harrisburg, Pa., to visit Lieutenant Rose's father and mother. Bradford Barnette was the host at a charming luncheon in the wardroom of the U.S.S. Rhode Island on Sunday, his guests being Miss Kitty Barrett, Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, Miss Ruth Ridgway and Miss Beall Daingerfield. Among the parties at the club on Saturday night were Capt. and Mrs. Howell's, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Harkness, and Miss Tenney, of Honolulu. Lieutenants Carpenter and Pratt also had a party, consisting of Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Miss Beall Daingerfield, Miss Kitty Barrett, Miss Ruth Ridgway and Lieutenant Tilghman and Midshipman C. P. Jungling, of the U.S.S. Idaho.

The Misses Kimberly left on Monday night for Baltimore to join Mrs. Kimberly and after spending a few days in Baltimore, Miss Margaret Kimberly will go to Fort Meyer, to be the guest of Mrs. W. H. Shepherd.

The Army friends of Miss Elizabeth Klinefelter will be interested to hear of her engagement, which has recently been announced, to Mr. Calvin Lohmiller. Mrs. A. S. Conklin gave a lovely dinner on Wednesday night for Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy and Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Scott. After the hop Saturday night Lieut. H. K. Rutherford had a party over at the club. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Christine Patten, Miss Natalie Berry and Lieut. Adelno Gibson. Among the people from the post who went over to Norfolk Monday night to the circus which was playing there were Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy, Lieut. and Mrs. O. Hope, Miss Christine Patten, and Lieut. H. K. Rutherford. Capt. and Mrs. T. Nicholls have with them for a few days Captain Nicholls's cousin, Miss Nicholls.

The entire fest, which has been assembled here for the last week, left for New York on Monday, to be there for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Among the Navy wives registered at the Chamberlin during the past week were Mrs. Virgil Baker, wife of Ensign Baker, and Mrs. Monroe, wife of Ensign Monroe. Mrs. Houston Eldredge left last week for the North, to be gone a month or more. Capt. C. G. Rorebeck went up to Washington for a day or two on Monday.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 20, 1909.

Lieuts. Edwin R. Van Deusen and Archibald T. Colby, class of 1909, U.S.M.A., arrived during the week and have been assigned to Troops F and E, 10th Cav. Lieut. Allen M. Pope, recently transferred to the 10th Cavalry from the 2d, arrived Friday and has been assigned to the 3d Squadron. Major and Mrs. C. H. Grierson entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Lieutenants Scott and King and Mr. Gordon, of New York.

The six troops of the 10th Cavalry which participated in the Boston maneuvers reached the post Tuesday morning.

Major and Mrs. W. P. Kendall entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Friday evening, Major Kendall's birthday. Those present were Major and Mrs. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Heyniger, Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds, Captain Parker and Lieutenant Oden. Capt. R. E. Wallace had as his guests at dinner Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Gale, Captain Paxton and Lieutenant Whiting. The upper end of the garrison was "at home" Wednesday and many of the Burlington people called. Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of Burlington, entertained about two hundred guests at the old historic mansion, "Trasworth," Saturday evening at a musicale. Mrs. C. H. Grierson was the accompanist of the evening. Among those from the post who attended were Major and Mrs. R. D. Read, Major and Mrs. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, Miss Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Cornell and Lieut. and Mrs. N. M. Cartmell. The 2d Squadron, under command of Major G. H. Sands, left Monday for Albany, N.Y., where they will take part in the Army tournament there. Marching both ways, the command expect to return here about Oct. 15.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Whitehead arrived Tuesday from Kentucky, where Capt. Whitehead has been spending a short leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen C. Keyes left Monday for a month's leave. Col. and Miss Gale entertained as their guests at dinner on the 16th Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Merriam, Captains Wallace, Captain Paxton and Lieutenants Whiting and Mayo. Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Merriam, mother and sister of Capt. R. E. Wallace, left Tuesday for New York.

Wednesday morning the 2d Squadron, under command of Major G. H. Sands, and the band took part in a municipal parade in Burlington, which was reviewed by the Governor of the state. All the officers of the regiment were entertained at luncheon at Donie's and the enlisted men of the squadron at "City Hall."

Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, sr., were the

dinner guests of Major and Mrs. G. H. Sands Wednesday. The Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. N. M. Cartmell's on Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. Heyniger won the first prize, a handsome silver cheese scoop, and Mrs. J. Merriam the guest's prize. Lieut. O. C. Troxel and Capt. W. L. Lubn, who have been at Camp Perry and Sea Girt, returned Sunday. Capt. R. G. Paxton returned Monday after having been on leave since the regiment's arrival in New York. Mrs. Phillips, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. A. E. Phillips, and family, returned to her home in New Orleans, La., Thursday. An informal hop was held in the hop room Friday evening. After the dancing refreshments were served at the club. Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., and two small children left Monday for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Sept. 23, 1909.

The saluting detail of Fort Jay has been kept busy this week in acknowledging the salutes of the Dutch, French, English, German and other men-of-war as they have come into port and saluted our flag, and the booming of the guns has been a matter of more than daily occurrence. The saluting battery, which for many years has been on the sea wall just under the walls of Castle Williams, has been changed as to situation, and the guns for saluting have been mounted on the ramparts of the castle. The change appears to be a great improvement in both appearance and sound-carrying effect.

The admirals of the several fleets have called upon the commanding general, and the island has presented an animated appearance with these formal exchanges of courtesies, the presence of two battalions of Infantry, and preparations for the events of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

On Wednesday Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained at luncheon their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Kuni, of Japan, with their suite. The Prince was received at the pier with the ceremonies befitting his rank, a guard of soldiers in double rank, open order, extending from the boat to the General's quarters, and from there to the club. The luncheon party consisted of the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Mr. Matsui, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, Colonel Kurita and Mme. Nagasaki, the Hon. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Cunliffe Owen, Mrs. McKie, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Col. George S. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand and Col. R. M. Thompson.

A reception followed at the Officers' Club at 3:30, at which the Prince and Princess and their suite and Gen. and Mrs. Wood received, assisted by several ladies of the station. Music was furnished by the 29th Infantry band and refreshments were served in the mess room. In addition to those present at the luncheon there were the officers and ladies of Governors Island, Rear Admiral Le Port, Captain Lefevre, Captain Huguet, Captain Tracou and Lieutenant Richard, aide-camp of the French Fleet; Captain Almada, of the Argentine warship Presidente Sarmiento; Admiral Lord Charles Berezford and Miss Berezford, the Hon. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Livingston, Gens. T. F. Rodenbough, Daniel E. Sickles and E. V. Summer, Col. W. C. Church, the Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and Mrs. Manning, Signor Marconi and many others.

In the evening Gen. and Mrs. Wood, accompanied by Capt. J. R. Procter, aide-de-camp, attended the dinner given to the Prince by the Japan Society.

The headquarters, band and 3d Battalion of the 29th Infantry, Col. Hobart K. Bailey commanding, arrived at Fort Jay on the afternoon of Sept. 17. The battalion has taken the barracks vacated by the 1st Battalion of the 5th Infantry, the men of that battalion being encamped in the most of Fort Jay, and the officers living in the bachelors' quarters. The officers of the 29th have taken temporarily such quarters as are available till the departure of the 5th on Sept. 30 for Poughkeepsie, Albany and Plattsburg Barracks. The 5th Battalion is drilling daily three hours in preparation for the tournament and other military exercises connected with the Hudson-Fulton celebration in the Hudson Valley during the first week in October.

The ladies and families of the 29th did not come in the troop train, but are arriving this week and later. Mrs. H. K. Bailey came on Monday.

By order of the department commander the Officers' Club house, South Battery, used for mess and entertainment purposes, is designated and is hereafter to be known as Corbin Hall, in honor of the late Lieut. Gen. Henry Clark Corbin.

The operations of Mr. Wilbur Wright excite much interest in the garrison. The aeroplane is practically completely assembled and ready for the official flight on Sept. 27. A sentry is stationed at the airship house and no one is allowed to approach the building except officers of the post.

There are many visitors on the post this week to take advantage of the opportunity to view the naval parade on Saturday. The rule as to passage is being rigidly enforced to prevent overcrowding of the points of observation.

Mrs. Lowder, of Yokohama, Japan, and Miss Allison, of Hazelton, have been guests at Mrs. James N. Allison's. Miss Emily Harris, of Fort Hancock, is with the Misses Harmon. Mrs. Rogers Birnie and Miss Ingram returned on Monday from Poland Springs and Miss Cary Birnie on Tuesday from Europe, where she has been traveling and visiting since May of last year.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Sept. 22, 1909.

The troops from Fort Schuyler and Fort Totten that have been encamped here for the past two weeks have completed their annual target practice and returned to their proper stations, and Col. Albert Todd, commander of the Eastern Artillery District of New York, who unfortunately was accidentally hit by an explosion at one of the batteries during the practice, has sufficiently recovered to return to his station, Fort Totten, on Monday, after a week's careful attention in the post hospital. Colonel Todd has very many friends who congratulate him upon his narrow escape. Mrs. Albert Todd spent the past week in the post as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Harris, returning home with Colonel Todd on Monday. Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, who was here from Fort Schuyler with his troops, was the guest of Colonel Deeds during his stay.

Col. Henry L. Harris and his staff, with three of our companies, leave here early next Thursday to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration parade. There will probably be a general exodus from our post during the next few days, as everyone who can get away will enjoy the celebration in New York.

The annual Army endurance test takes a few officers from our post within the coming ten days. Col. Clarence Deems, having chosen to take the walking test, will proceed to Brooklyn and begin his prescribed walk from there, while Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Col. Rogers Birnie, Major J. W. Rand and Major H. L. Hawthorne are ordered to Albany for physical examination and test of their skill and endurance in horseman-ship.

Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., and Mrs. Deems, who have been visiting here for the past month, left this week for Fort Sill,



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Oklahoma. Chaplain and Mrs. Headley have returned from Garden City, N.Y., where they went to place their son in St. Paul's School for the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Dowd have had as their guests Dr. Daniel Phillips, of Leavenworth, and Mrs. Phillips. One of the most enjoyable social affairs given in their honor was the launch ride and beach supper on the Shrewsbury river, with Lieutenant Dowd as host. Among those enjoying the trip were Colonel Deems, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Major and Mrs. Rand and Lieutenant Sheppard. Capt. Francis W. Ralston has arrived and taken up the duties of adjutant. Several pleasant bridge parties have been given this month, and also pretty dinners for the guests visiting in the post. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Kessler, Mrs. Maloney, Mr. Rand, Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawthorne. Most of the interest for the remaining September days centers in social circles in New York city.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 21, 1909.

Thursday being Mexican Independence Day, courtesies were exchanged between the commanding officers of the fleet, Fort Monroe, and the Mexican gunboat Morales, anchored in the Roads. In honor of the occasion the ships were dressed and salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset. The illumination at night was particularly beautiful. In the afternoon 2,400 marines and sailors landed at the Jamestown Exposition grounds, and the two battalions held separate drills on Lee Parade, preparatory to participation in the Hudson-Fulton land ceremonies. The drills were repeated each afternoon during the week. Comdr. Manuel Castellanes, Lieut. I. Fernandez, Paymaster Becerra and Ensign Villalobos, of the Mexican gunboat Morales, called on Hon. James G. Riddick, Mayor of Norfolk, and Admiral Taussig, commandant of the yard. They were accompanied by Senor Juan Pedro Didapp. The Morales sailed for New York Monday.

Midson. Howard Lammer was the guest of Miss Virginia Dance at a Welsh rabbit party at her cottage, Virginia Beach, Friday evening. Saturday evening Midshipmen Blakeslee, La Bounty, Seymour, Du Bose and Stewart occupied a box at the Colonial, Norfolk, followed by supper at the Lorraine rathskeller.

Surg. H. E. Jenkins, U.S.N., entertained at a charming dinner at the Naval Hospital, Saturday evening, for Miss Hallie Gatewood, of Washington. Other guests were Miss Fannie McDonald, Miss Alice Old, chaperoned by Miss Virginia Gatewood, and Surg. R. C. Holcomb, U.S.N. Afterward they attended the hop at the Chamberlin. In the wardroom officers of the Louisiana entertained at luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Campbell and Miss Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Va., and Miss Kittie Barrett, of Cape Henry. Saturday evening the wardroom officers of the Connecticut entertained Mrs. Campbell, Miss Daingerfield and Miss Barrett at dinner.

Mrs. Francis S. Whitten has returned from Williamsburg, Va., where she was the guest of Miss Beulah Brooks. Monday evening there was a pleasant box party at the Colonial, including Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid, Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Sadler, Midson, and Mrs. A. M. R. Allen and Miss Katherine Quinby. Surg. Harry E. Jenkins entertained at dinner Tuesday evening at the Lorraine, followed by a box party at the Colonial. The guest of honor was Miss Hallie Gatewood, chaperoned by her aunt, Miss Virginia Gatewood. Surg. Edgar Rose was also a guest.

Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, Miss Elizabeth Cone and Miss Selden, who have been spending the summer at Lake George, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killam, of Norfolk. Engr.-in-Chief and Mrs. Cone have taken a house in Washington for the winter. Mr. John Galt and his aunt, Miss Betty Galt, who have been spending the summer at Alleghany Springs, Va., returned to their home, Freemason street, Monday. Miss Viola Mercer, of New York, who has been spending the summer at Blowing Rock, N.C., is now the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Harry Herman, Ghent. Miss Mercer is the daughter of former Lieut. Carroll Mercer, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Mercer. Mrs. R. D. Wainwright, who has been the guest of Mrs. William Galt at her country home, Charlotte county, Va., is now spending a few weeks with Col. and Mrs. William Boykin, of Baltimore. Misses Amy and Margaret Bradshaw, who have been spending some time in Southampton county, have returned. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss will leave soon to visit Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, U.S.A., at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Later she will visit Lieut. and Mrs. John Read, U.S.A., in Texas. Mrs. Eugenia Murdaugh and Miss Georgia Murdaugh, who have been spending several weeks at Pen Mar, have returned to their home in Portsmouth, Va. Comdr. Charles S. Stansworth was host at a delightful yachting party on his yacht Eclipse Friday afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Mitchell. His other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Walter Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Smithers, Capt. and Mrs. Hargraves, Miss Edna Menzel, Miss Hough and Dr. Harold Webster.

Masters Raymond Cooper, grandson of Admiral Cooper, who has been the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Charles Schwarzkopf, Ghent, has returned to his home in Brooklyn, N.Y. Midson. James Carroll Byrnes, U.S.N., is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. George Battle, Ocean View. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison have returned to their home in Ghent, after a visit to Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Galt are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Du Bose at their home in the yard. Miss Betty Galt, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Duane, of New York, returned to her home, Norfolk, Saturday. Mrs. Herman O. Stickney has returned from California and Seattle, where she joined her husband, Lieutenant Commander Stickney, U.S.S. South Dakota, during his duty there. Mrs. Stickney was the guest for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. Harry Jordan at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on her way to Norfolk. Pay Dir. and Mrs. William Galt and family have returned from their country home, Charlotte county, Va., and are moving into their new home, "The Bungalow," Westover avenue, Ghent.

Oct. 7 the exceptionally strong football team of the R.S. Franklin, under the management of Physical Dir. C. P. Segard, of the Naval Y.M.C.A., will meet the Virginia Polytechnic Institute team at Blacksburg, Va. Manager Segard is also arranging a game with the Richmond College team.

Surg. and Mrs. Kite and Miss Anita Kite, who have spent the past month at Basic City, and with Dr. Kite's brother, have returned to their home in the yard. Constructor Watt has re-

turned to his home in the yard from the Adirondacks. Mr. Rufus Parks is the guest of his parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Rufus Parks, at their summer home, Wytheville, Va.

Miss Marjorie Bartlette, of Annapolis, who has been the guest of Miss Mary Hope, of Portsmouth, left Thursday, accompanied by Miss Hope, for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York. Paymaster Elsworth H. Van Patten was the guest of friends in Richmond, Va., several days recently. Mrs. Reynolds Hall was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Martin, of Norfolk, for a week recently.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. D. Taussig were the guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Hawley Taussig, of New York. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Webster and Miss Alice Webster will move to their home, Boiesvaine avenue, Ghent, Oct. 1. Mrs. Samuel Armistead, Messrs. Samuel, Lindsay and Moss Armistead have moved into their new home, Westover avenue, Ghent. Mrs. Holt Page will occupy an apartment in the York, Norfolk, this winter.

Surgeon Riker entertained at dinner on the Louisiana Friday evening. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Lillian Hodgson and the wardroom officers. Mrs. Henry Baker, Master Dewey Baker and little Miss Katherine Baker will return to their home in Norfolk, Oct. 1, from North Hatley, Canada, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. R. T. Jasper and son, who have been spending the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., have returned home. Mr. Roland I. Curtin and children, who have been spending the summer in western Maryland and Annapolis, returned Thursday. Mrs. Harry Biscoe, who has been the guest for a month of Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, on Long Island, returned to her home in the yard Wednesday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook and family are spending a few weeks at their former home, Brush before moving to Fort Norfolk, where Lieutenant Commander Cook will have charge of the naval magazine.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. Mississippi entertained at dinner Saturday evening. Miss Cornelia Truxton was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter on a trip to "Shirley-on-the-James" in their launch, the Arrow, on Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Sadler left Wednesday for Washington. Later she will join her husband, Lieutenant Sadler, at the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The many friends of Lieut. Marcellus Thompson, U.S. Coast Art., in this vicinity regret his detachment from Fort Monroe, where he also has a host of friends.

#### FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., Sept. 19, 1909.

The past week has been marked by a variety of events ranging from "lively to severe" and all emphasized by disagreeable weather. We have had a high sea and high winds; a field day and three concerts; two children's parties, the return of a soldier's death and funeral. Field day was handicapped by a fearful wind and bitter cold, which kept many of the ladies and visitors from witnessing the sports, but the men were in fine form and the events all interesting. Co. C carried off highest honors, with close seconds in Cos. B and A.

Two more birthday parties have stirred the activities of the youngsters, and two candle cakes have represented the dignity attained by S. J. Bayard Schindel, Jr., and Billy Ragdale. In both instances the grownups "came, too, to enjoy the view" of exquisite tables and charming gifts, and also to wonder at the ice-cream capacity that seems hidden under small baby bells.

It was good to friendly eyes to see Lieut. K. T. Smith's familiar figure once more at bachelor quarters after a year's absence in Leavenworth and at the "shoot." He seemed equally happy in returning to the old post, but stayed only long enough to gather his hunting traps together and start for the "farthest North" after big game. Mrs. Harry Hawley and little John also returned on Saturday, after a two months' visit to relatives in Tacoma, and Lieutenant Hawley will join Lieutenant Smith on his hunting trip.

The unusual cold weather is hastening the departure of the visitors in the post, and a short autumn does not offer reasons for congratulation; but the thoughts and attention each family are now directed upon the "orders for the Philippines" and hopes that they will come in time to escape a long winter.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Sept. 24, 1909.

At Fort Banks Mrs. Gearhart gave a post tea for her house guest, Miss Ethel Allen, on Thursday. Last week was carnival week at Revere Beach, and many of the officers and ladies of Fort Banks went to "Wonderland" during the carnival.

Mrs. Greene, mother of Mrs. Gillespie, returned to Hartford, Thursday, after a long visit at Fort Strong.

At Fort Warren Mrs. Adna Clarke and children are released from quarantine and are visiting in the country. Miss Ethel Allen spent a few days with Mrs. Gearhart last week. Mrs. Allen gave a theater party for Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Kimberly before they left. Mrs. Kimberly and children left for Fort Monroe on Thursday, after spending six weeks at Warren. Major Henry C. Davis and Lieut. and Miss Julius Pierce, of Fort Andrews, were on duty at Fort Constitution last week during target practice. Mrs. Alice, of Omaha, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, and expects to spend the winter at Fort Andrews. Mrs. Mildred Pierce left Tuesday for Magnolia Beach, to remain for the week.

At Fort Revere Miss Davis entertained Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long, Miss Marie Long and Mr. and Mrs. Guillemet at supper Sunday evening; Capt. and Mrs. Long and Miss Marie Long at dinner Saturday evening at the Pemberton Inn. Miss Davis gave a luncheon for Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Marie Long on Tuesday, and left for New York Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Guillemet will be at Fort Revere until Major and Mrs. W. C. Davis return.

Fort Revere held a field day meet last Tuesday. Total number of points were: 151st Co., C.A.C., 40; 83d Co., C.A.C., 20. Greatest number of points made by individuals, Private Sterner, 151st Co., 9.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 22, 1909.

Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. F. A. Winter, left Sunday. Miss Smith, of Warrenton, Va., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Winter. Mrs. W. W. Whitside has her aunt, Miss Doyle, as her guest. Miss Christine Guilfoyle, who is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Garrard, sprained her ankle quite badly last week. Mrs. O. M. Bunker spent a few days of last week as the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt. Major J. F. Knight, Q.M. Dept., and family, who have been spending the summer here, returned to Washington last Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond entertained Major and Mrs. Treat at dinner Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong and Capt. F. R. Lindsey were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at dinner on Friday evening. Lieut. R. E. Tate had as his dinner guests on Friday evening his mother, Mrs. Tate; Mrs. Wilson, Miss Garrard, Miss Guilfoyle and Lieut. W. L. Moore. Capt. J. R. Lindsey and Mrs. Moore, Reilly, entertained informally at dinner Saturday evening.

An informal hop was held Friday evening. A good many officers and ladies of the post were present and a few had guests from town. Mr. and Mrs. Treat are visiting their son, Major Charles G. Treat. A great many people went from the post Saturday to Potomac Drive, where the Washington post held their boat races and carnival.

Lieuts. J. W. Downer and H. H. Broadhurst left here Monday afternoon for Fort Riley, where they will become student officers at the Mounted Service School. Miss Margaret Kimberly, from Old Point Comfort, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd. Mrs. W. W. Whitside left this morning, spending a few days in New York city.

Battery E, 3d F.A., with Captain Henneberry and Lieutenants Miles and Stewart, left this morning for a short practice march.

#### BORN.

AGNEW.—Born at New York, Sept. 9, 1909, a son, to Mrs. George B. Agnew, daughter of Major Frank C. Gragan, U.S.A., retired.

BERRIEN.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Berrien,

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U.S.N., at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13, 1909, a son, Frank Whittelsey Berrien.

BOONE.—Born at Fort Clark, Texas, Sept. 14, 1909, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d U.S. Cav.

CARTER.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16, 1909, a son, to Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Coast Art., U.S.A.

GORDON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Chas. M. Gordon, 6th U.S. Inf., a son, Charles Milfred Gordon, 3d, at Fort Mis-soula, Mont., Sept. 17, 1909.

HAWKE.—Born at Clifton Heights, Pa., Sept. 12, 1909, a daughter, to the wife of Dr. Hawke, daughter-in-law of Med. Dir. J. A. Hawke, U.S.N.

JONES.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 21, to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Jones, 6th U.S. Cav., a son, Wilbur Stone. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of Major and Mrs. G. H. Sands.

MOSELEY.—Born on Sept. 10, 1909, a daughter, Margaret Martin Moseley, to the wife of 1st Lieut. L. W. Moseley, 30th U.S. Inf.

RENO.—Born, Sept. 18, 1909, at Fort McKinley, Portland, Me., to the wife of Capt. William W. Reno, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a girl.

#### MARRIED.

ATKINS.—STEELE.—At Annapolis, Md., Sept. 18, 1909, Asst. Naval Constr. Lew M. Atkins, U.S.N., and Miss Charlotte Murray Steele.

BOOTH—MIDDLETON.—At New York city, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1909, Lieut. Lucian Dent Booth, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Louisa Tompkins Middleton.

DEYERBERG—DAHLMANN.—At West Point, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1909, 1st Class Muen. Frederick W. Deyerberg, U.S. Military Academy band, and Miss Freda Francisca Dahlmann, daughter of Sergt. Max Dahlmann, U.S. Military Academy band.

JONES—FALCONER.—At Jamestown, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1909, Lieut. Ralph A. Jones, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marjha Falconer.

JONES—LAUGHLIN.—At Silver City, New Mexico, Sept. 16, 1909, Lieut. Edgar Clyde Jones, M.R.C., U.S.A., and Miss Anna Katherine Laughlin.

MCCORMICK—LIVINGSTON.—At Magnolia, Mass., on Sept. 4, 1909, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Helen Miriam Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Charles Roberts Cornwall, to Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Bernard McCormick, U.S.N.

MCLEAN-BACKUS.—At Utica, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1909, Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., and Mrs. Harriet Maynard Backus.

RABORG—CHAPMAN.—At Vienna, Ill., Sept. 4, 1909, Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marian Chapman.

TURNER—STEINWENDER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1909, Capt. G. Souard Turner, 7th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Julia Green Steinwender.

#### DIED.

ASHBROOK.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 13, 1909, Capt. A. P. Ashbrook, a veteran of the Civil War, and father of Lieut. R. W. Ashbrook, 17th U.S. Inf.

BRYANT.—Died at Alameda, Cal., Sept. 7, 1909, Major Cullen Bryant, U.S.A., retired.

HAMILTON.—Died at Yerba Buena, Cal., Sept. 7, 1909, Mrs. Frances M. Hamilton, mother of Mrs. Pratt, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt, U.S.N.

HARPER.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22, 1909, Mr. William Henry Harper, a veteran of the Civil War, and father-in-law of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Robeson, Illinois National Guard.

MARTIN.—Died at Portland, Ore., Aug. 27, 1909, Mr. Ellis G. Hughes, father of Mrs. C. H. Martin, wife of Capt. C. H. Martin, 1st U.S. Inf.

PICKRELL.—Died at Sublett, Va., Sept. 18, 1909, Lieut. James M. Pickrell, U.S.N., retired.

RETHERS.—Died in San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 25, 1909, Mr. Charles Rethers, eighty-four years of age, father of Capt. H. P. Rethers, 9th Inf., and Dr. Theodore Rethers, of San Francisco.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjutant General McGurkin, of Michigan, announces the names of 141 members of the National Guard of the state who have been dishonorably discharged for disobedience, desertion, non-attendance at drills, military conduct, etc. Seventy-four men were discharged from the 1st Infantry, eighteen from the 2d Infantry, twenty-three from the 3d Infantry, one from the Medical Department, three from the Artillery, ten from the Cavalry, eight from the Engineers and five from the Naval Brigade.

Capt. David Wilson, 1st Batln. of Field Art., N.G.N.Y., is the grand marshal of the interesting parade to be held in the Bronx on Wednesday, Sept. 29. The parade will be made up of Coast Artillery troops from the Army, sailors and marines of the Navy, the 2d Battery, N.Y. G.A.R. posts, civic societies, cadet corps, etc., and historical floats.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, makes an important announcement concerning the more careful selection of recruits for the National Guard of the state as regards physical requirements, which can well be borne in mind in the National Guard of some other states. General Cole says: "The attention of enlisting and medical officers is directed to the necessity for greater care in the selection of recruits for the Connecticut National Guard. The recent field maneuvers in Massachusetts demonstrated the fact that some men had been enlisted who were not physically able to perform the duties required of a National Guardsman. The National Guard is no longer a play-soldier business. This fact must not be lost



sight of, and men not physically able, or willing to perform this patriotic duty, which is of great value to themselves as well as the Nation, should not be permitted to enlist, as the time and money spent, in endeavoring to educate these men, are lost if they are not available when required. It is much better that a company should be low in membership, and every man a valuable asset, than to have a paper strength, which when ordered out for soldier duty is found wanting.

After guaranteeing the sum of \$155,000 toward a new armory for the 18th Regiment of Pennsylvania, the Finance Committee of Pittsburgh City Councils struck out an item of \$50,000 for an armory for Battery B, F.A., and in its stead gave \$75,000 for a bridge over Southern avenue. The action of the committee was entirely unexpected, and the local newspapers, generally, condemn what they term "misguided economy." It was the intention, if sufficient ground could be secured at the Schenck Park site, which the 18th Infantry is after for its new armory, to have the battery join with the regiment in providing a home for both. The State Armory Board is ready to allot a large sum for the 18th's armory, and also to give the battery a proportionate amount. The present location of the battery armory is very unsuitable, the costly equipment being in constant menace of ruin from the dampness of the basement. The property is owned by the battery, and with the proceeds from the sale thereof, and that which the State Armory Commission may allot, the combination of the two organizations would permit of a large and suitable home for both, far better than if each built separately. Strong efforts will be made to have the action of the Councils reconsidered and the \$50,000 item reinstated in the budget.

The remarks of the Boston Globe on the recent field maneuvers, which were quoted in our issue of Sept. 13, page 74, are taken exception to by a company commandant of Massachusetts, who says: "Massachusetts was not a success. Westfield was a farce, and Pine Camp not much better, but I know many efficient officers who agree with me in saying that notwithstanding the many mistakes that were, and always will be, made, the recent Massachusetts maneuvers was the most instructive tour of duty we have ever had. If a day and a night of rain and a few fairly hard marches will rid the Service of the mentally and physically incompetent, so much the better for that service. Let us have a few more of them. The militia can be retined in the armories, but the knowledge and experience necessary for field work can only be taught properly in the field. The commander-in-chief's wishes, as expressed in G.O. No. 7, state the case plainly, and as it should be, and I take great pleasure in supporting that wish with practical work. The enlisted men of my command say that the last was the best, most enjoyable, and most instructive camp they have ever attended."

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., has issued orders relative to the drill season, which commences Oct. 4. The drill units and battalion commanders are assigned, and certain details of armory work for field, staff and line officers are prescribed.

Major Michael Lynch, of the 60th N.Y., has received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years. He joined the regiment as a private in Company A, March 1, 1876. He served with the command in the Service of the United States in 1898, as a captain, and is one of the regiment's most loyal supporters.

Some lieutenant colonels complain that they have very little to do, and that they are really merely in an under study for the colonel in case of emergency. This is not the case in the 9th N.Y., however, where Colonel Morris believes it healthy to keep everyone working and manages to find work for everyone. That the lieutenant colonel is by no means ignored, will be seen by the following: Colonel Morris directs Lieut. S. E. Japha to inspect the drills and instruction of companies every Monday night, and must make a written report to the colonel on the 15th day of each month, from October to May, inclusive, as to attendance, capabilities of officers, non-commissioned, etc., and with recommendation of a nature to improve the service. He must see that all officers are uniformed and equipped according to regulations. Frequently inspect lockers of Hospital Corps, post non-commissioned staff and band, and see that same are kept in proper order and condition, and all parts kept in armory, except when removed under his approval for necessary purposes, and sent for retine date for the service. He must see that accounts of all receipts and expenditures in companies or other organizations of this corps are properly and uniformly kept. To examine all recruits enlisted in the Hospital Corps and band, and initial the enlistment papers, if approved. To investigate shortage, if any, in these organizations, and require an explanation, initial all discharges and other applications in these organizations, but in each case to see that there is a proper accounting before doing so.

Colonel Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., will leave on a pleasure trip to Europe with his family on Dec. 14, to be absent six weeks. The Colonel has received a set of resolutions, signed by all the enlisted men in the series, in which they speak of the high esteem in which he is held, and the great work he has accomplished for the regiment. The enlisted men request the Colonel to remain in command instead of applying for retirement.

National Guard organizations of Greater New York have been assigned dates for small-arms practice at Sea Girt, N.J., as follows: The 1st and 2d Companies, Signal Corps, and Squadrons A and C, Oct. 4; 22d Regiment, Oct. 16; 8th Coast Artillery, Oct. 13; 9th Coast Artillery, Oct. 14; 13th Coast Artillery, Oct. 7 and 8; 7th Regiment, Oct. 18 and 19; 12th Regiment, Oct. 12; 14th Regiment, Oct. 5; 23d Regiment, Oct. 6; 47th Regiment, Oct. 9; 69th Regiment, Oct. 11, and 71st Regiment, Oct. 15.

Quite a number of resignations have been received in the 1st Battalion of New York Militia within a short time. They are Navigating Lieut. John H. Barnard, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy; Lieut. William A. McGrath, Lieut. H. N. Fletcher, engineer officer, and Paymr. R. W. Chandler. Lieutenant McGrath was senior divisional lieutenant, and also served at the U.S. Naval Academy from 1879 to 1883. He was recently promoted to lieutenant commander and executive officer by Lieut. Russell Raynor. The latter enlisted in the battalion as a seaman in 1892. Affairs in the battalion have not been in such a satisfactory shape for some time past, but are now expected to improve.

The 1st and 2d Companies of the Coast Artillery of Virginia were assigned to participate in the coast defense exercises in the Coast Artillery District of the Chesapeake, Sept. 15 to 25.

The maximum strength of the Organized Militia of the United States is shown by the reports of inspection made in the spring of 1909 to be: commissioned officers, 8,976; enlisted men, 109,950. The strength is classified according to the arms of service as follows: General officers and general staff, 1,697; Engineers, 1,222; Cavalry, 3,926; Field Artillery, 4,718; Coast Artillery, 5,625; Infantry, 98,078; Hospital Corps, 2,240; Signal Corps, 1,420; aggregate, 118,926.

#### THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

In our issue of Aug. 28 last, page 1488, we gave the aggregate scores of all the forty-eight rifle teams competing in the National Match at Camp Perry, O. In response to some requests we give below the individual scores of each member of the four prize-winning teams in class A.

##### No. 1—U.S. NAVY.

Name.	200	600	800	1,000	2,000	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Sk.	Tl.
A. D. Denny	46	49	45	47	42	96	325				
W. A. Lee, Jr.	42	48	49	46	41	91	317				
T. A. Thompson	38	44	49	49	38	95	313				
R. R. Stewart	46	49	47	40	37	98	317				
R. C. Griffen	44	42	47	44	40	97	314				
F. A. L. Bossler	46	48	50	42	40	97	323				
S. Doherty	43	48	48	44	40	89	312				
L. R. Hughes	42	45	48	47	35	91	306				
W. F. Amesen	43	46	49	48	41	90	317				
C. F. Osburn	46	47	49	47	36	93	318				
E. E. Wilson	42	45	47	45	38	98	315				
W. LeR. Heiberg	44	48	47	47	40	96	322				
Total							3,801				

##### No. 2—U.S. INFANTRY.

Name.	41	48	46	43	35	95	308
J. F. Clapham	41	48	46	43	35	95	308
H. Hawley	46	49	50	47	43	85	320
C. E. Reese	46	48	49	48	37	91	319
R. Lansford	40	45	48	47	41	96	317
J. O. Mauborgne	42	47	48	44	34	97	312



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C. E. Burroughs	44	39	48	43	40	102	316
J. L. Topham, Jr.	42	48	45	43	38	98	318
O. Sayer	43	46	46	44	36	95	310
K. T. Smith	41	48	48	41	37	95	310
R. C. Humber	41	40	42	40	38	90	291
T. Whelen	43	50	50	44	36	97	320
E. Z. Steever	41	43	46	48	37	94	311
Total							3,752

##### No. 3—MASSACHUSETTS.

W. O. Huddleston	43	43	49	43	39	86	303
G. Faber	44	46	47	43	40	85	305
J. E. Parker	44	48	50	46	27	98	313
C. E. Burt	43	42	48	46	39	94	312
J. E. Burns	46	48	48	43	39	93	317
H. E. Woods	42	49	50	49	37	92	319
J. Van Amburg	45	45	47	45	41	91	314
R. G. Chandler	40	46	45	42	34	90	297
F. A. Wakefield	37	47	49	43	32	93	301
D. J. Upton	43	47	50	47	31	89	307
F. W. Allen	46	49	49	47	36	93	320
F. H. Kean	44	48	48	49	33	97	319
Total							3,727

##### No. 4—U.S. CAVALRY.

T. H. Dillon	41	46	45	44	39	96	311
J. E. Pechet	47	46	48	45	33	98	317
A. C. Nissen	38	43	44	49	36	98	308
B. R. Comp	44	45	49	41	38	96	313
B. N. Rittenhouse	43	44	48	46	31	96	308
F. H. Funk	37	45	45	44	32	94	307
R. G. Blaker	44	48	49	45	38	94	316
E. O. Jackson	44	46	45	46	38	94	313
H. B. Myers	39	46	49	43	38	96	311
H. L. Adams	39	47	47	42	39	98	312
J. K. Lindsey	44	45	46	42	32	95	304
M. Klein	42	44	44	43	36	97	306
Total							3,726

##### 7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Colonel Appleton, 7th N.Y., in regimental orders, issued this week, says:

"The Colonel desires to place upon the Regimental Records the following estimate of the services of Major Charles E. Lydecker, who, notwithstanding the earnest written and verbal protests of the majority of his brother officers, retired from the service of the state on account of business responsibilities.

"Col. Emmons Clark, when transferring the command, expressed his views freely concerning the ability, standing and worth of the then prominent officers. He said: 'You will find Captain Lydecker one of your most valuable and efficient supporters; he is loyal and generous, intellectual and able, with the interests of the regiment always at heart.' After years of intimate comradeship the Colonel is able to endorse Colonel Clark's predictions.

Major Lydecker proved himself a worthy successor to his illustrious predecessors, Captains Shumway and George William Smith. He left a splendid company to accept a mild position, and controlled his battalion when on duty with credit and ability. In all the affairs of the regiment he took an active part. He gave to the regiment generously of his time and the benefit of his intellectual abilities and professional attainments.

"He was frequently called upon by the state and division authorities to assume important and responsible positions, the duties of which he handled with judgment and discretion. He was a close student of the military history of the country, and his articles in the professional journals have been widely read. He was for a time president of the National Guard Association and served upon its committees. For many years he has been a working member of the Executive Committee of the Military Service Institute.

"He was a wise counselor in the daily life of the regiment and his talents were recognized by all. On active duty, especially at critical moments, he proved himself to be a cool and competent commander. Bold, sagacious and aggressive for the welfare of the regiment, he had always a keen eye for modern conditions and believed that the new laws should be met cheerfully, but in a practical though conservative manner, in order that the high standard of the personnel of the National Guard should not be lowered but maintained by attracting to the colors patriotic men of good repute. Although not generally known, he was frequently applied to by members of the regiment for counsel and advice, and whatever the position of the applicant, he was ever kindly and responsive.

"At this juncture, when the important changes in the status of the National Guard are imminent, it is fortunate that the regiment should lose the active services of this distinguished officer, but the Colonel feels assured that if occasions should arise in which Major Lydecker's experience and abilities could benefit his regiment he will not fail to respond, and for this reason only is he reconciled to the severance of the pleasant official relations that have existed for so many years.

"The following named officers," says Colonel Appleton, "comprising the staff of the 2d N.Y. Provisional Brigade during the recent field service in Massachusetts were practically quartered with the 7th Regiment, and were guests at the mess of the field and staff. This, together with the noteworthy service they performed and the additional duty they voluntarily assumed in assisting to lighten the burdens of the campaign, makes it proper that their names should be published as a matter of record. The Colonel desires to add his personal acknowledgments: Capt. G. R. Townsend, 23d Inf., U.S.A. (ex-C.O., 7th Regt.), chief of staff; Major J. J. Byrne, 9th C.O., N.G.N.Y. (ex-Co. H, 7th Regt.), acting

assistant adjutant general; Capt. J. B. Chitty, 4th Cav., U.S.A.; Capt. B. Enoch, 19th Inf., U.S.A.; Capt. H. H. Rogers, A.D.C. 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. R. Reynolds, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y. (ex-Co. F, 7th Regt.)

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. L. E. asks: Does the decision of the Comptroller in your issue of Sept. 4, re-enlistment status of Pvt. Hugh D. Barton, apply in the case of a man who enlisted July 27, 1902; discharged for the convenience of the Government Jan. 1, 1905; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1905; discharged Jan. 1, 1908; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1908? Answer: In the case you name the soldier was in Service May 11, 1908, and his enlistment period is determined by the number of years of continuous service on that date, counting three years to an enlistment.

T. H. R. asks: Are the following cases entitled to be counted as your age upon enlistment the last time, this date I was tried by a G.C.M., and up to date I have not received my sentence or discharge from the Service, and am in confinement, awaiting result of trial. What is my status? Answer: If acquitted, pay continues. You are held in the Service until the determination of the case.

J. P. S. asks: When will the U.S.S. Galveston and Cleveland, now in the Orient, be sent home for repairs, and will they be sent to the Pacific coast? Answer: This has not been decided. It is not unlikely the Denver will go to Mare Island in January next and the others soon after.

J. J. G. asks: My enlistment expired Aug. 5, 1909; on that date I was tried by a G.C.M., and up to date I have not received my sentence or discharge from the Service, and am in confinement, awaiting result of trial. What is my status? Answer: If acquitted, pay continues. You are held in the Service until the determination of the case.

J. C. C.—If there was no criminality attached to your misstatement of your age upon enlistment the last time, this may readily be corrected by application through the channel.

J. M.—Neither a Regular C.O. nor a National Guard C.O. can be called upon to act as a collection agency for you, but a statement of the facts to the C.O. would no doubt result in an investigation of the case and might result in a restitution to you or a court-martial of the offender.

J. McC. asks: (1) Can a retired enlisted man, when broken down from old age and other disability, allot his pay to the support of his family and enter the National Soldiers' Home, for treatment or support, unencumbered? Answer: No; only discharged soldiers are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home under the law. (2) Has work been started on the new fortifications at San Pedro, Cal., yet, or when will it start? Answer: No; the government is still engaged in buying the site.

MRS. FRANK MOTZ, 54 N. 11th st., San José, Cal., asks: Whereabout of Andrew J. Bennett, who was a soldier in the Philippines in 33 Coast Artillery. Answer: If still in the Service, an inquiry to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., would no doubt locate the man. Give reasons for making inquiry.

O. H. W.—Ralph Eric Walker, who entered the Naval Academy May 20, 1892, at the age of nineteen years, eleven months, entered the Marine Corps as second lieutenant May 20, 1898, was commissioned captain March 3, 1899, and retired for disability Feb. 15, 1901.

HOSPITAL STEWARD'S WIFE.—It requires in the neighborhood of ten hours for the transmission of a cable message from Manila to New York. In regard to the manner of shipping Christmas boxes to troops in the Philippines, we republish the order of last year:

"The Secretary of War having authorized the Quartermaster General to forward from San Francisco any Christmas boxes or boxes of reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and soldiers in the Philippines, it is requested that the following directions be accurately observed in order to insure prompt action:

"1. Boxes should be consigned to general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal.

"2. The name of the officer or soldier for whom intended, with the company and regiment or other organization to which he belongs, should be plainly marked on the box; also the notation 'Christmas Box' or 'Reading Matter,' as the case may be. Example:

Private John Brown,  
Co. 'C,' 38th Infantry,  
Manila, P.I.

Christmas Box.

"3. These boxes should contain no perishable matter, should not exceed twenty pounds in weight, and all freight or express charges must be prepaid on them to San Francisco.

"The Quartermaster's Department assumes no responsibility for the condition of these boxes when delivered, but will exercise every care to deliver them safely and in good order."

It is to be remembered that it takes about a week for a package to go from New York to San Francisco, and the transports, of which we publish a schedule in another column, consume twenty-eight days between San Francisco and Manila.

T. B.—The nautical training ship Newport is loaned to the state of New York by the U.S. Government. A naval officer is in command, but the training, which is under di-



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rection of the Board of Education, is for the merchant marine, in which positions are secured for the graduates when possible. While undergoing instruction on the Newport, the boys receive no pay.

F. X. M.—There is an Army Medical School in Washington, to which young officers who have passed the preliminary examination are sent for instruction.

B. Q. A.—The organization of the Field and Coast Artillery of the U.S.A. was explained at length under the question of M. A. C., on page 79, of our issue for Sept. 11. There are now out six regiments of Field Artillery. The Coast Artillery has 170 companies. See table of Army stations in another column.

P. W.—L. W. Cooke is now a brigadier general, retired, and lives at Lemon Grove, Cal. J. W. Barker is a captain, 3d Infantry, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth. The address of the enlisted men you mention and the other information you seek are not available here. Apply direct to the Adjutant General's Office, giving reason for making inquiry.

W. L. B.—"Jane's Fighting Ships" gives 26 knots as the maximum speed of British torpedoboats; the U.S. is credited with four torpedoboats able to do 30 knots; five Japanese torpedoboats are put down at 29 knots. France has five with maximum speed of 30 and one of 31.2. The German torpedoboot G 137 has a designed speed of 33.9 knots.

M. F. H.—The Navy League of the United States publishes no magazine. Address the Philadelphia section of the league at Philadelphia, Pa.

E. S.—Some of the principal work of the Army and Navy not strictly of a military nature includes, for the Army, river and harbor, bridge, lighthouse and canal construction. A regular reading of the Army and Navy Journal, a perusal of the annual reports of the Chief Engineer of the Army and a subscription to the Panama Canal Record would give you a fund of information along these lines. The last annual report showed that 60 per cent. of the total number of Engineer officers, or 103, were entirely detached from the supervision of the Chief of Engineers; forty-four, or about 25 per cent., were on duty wholly within the jurisdiction of the Chief of Engineers, and twenty-five, or about fifteen per cent., had some duties under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and others under various other branches of the Government. Eighty-six officers, exactly half the Corps, were engaged on military duty exclusively; thirty-three officers, or about 19 per cent., partly on military and partly on non-military duties, and fifty-two officers, or 30 per cent., were engaged on non-military duties exclusively. Not to be lost sight of is the great irrigation work in the West. One of the most important non-military works of the Navy Department is that carried out by the Hydrographic Office, in the charting of the oceans and its publication of aids to navigation.

A. CONSTANT READER.—Your question as to enlisted strength of the Army is best answered by a reference to our issue for Aug. 28, page 1484. The Additional Officers' bill seeks to provide some 625 officers to overcome the shortage occasioned by detachment of active officers from their commands for staff and other duties. The retirement of Brig. Gen. Mackenzie May 25, 1908, created a vacancy as Chief Engineer, which was filled by the appointment of General Marshall in July of the same year. Art. 99, Articles of War, provides that in time of peace no officer shall be dismissed from the Service, except in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial, or in mitigation thereof. The officer you refer to has not been court-martialed, though while absent in civil arrest, not drawing no pay, though retained on the official list. There is no published consolidated record of an officer's absence from his command. Such notations are kept in the regimental rosters and in the officer's individual personal record at the War Department. The granting of leave is a matter of expediency and circumstance. There is no regular allotment, such as prevails in the government civil service.

E. D. P. asks: What are and where can I procure the best authorities on (1) International Law? (2) Maritime Law? (3) Commercial Law? (4) Political Economy? Answer: (1) The text-book of the U.S. Military Academy is by Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., U.S.A., in one volume; Minus's Digest is a recent publication of eight volumes. (2) There are several good works on admiralty law, the later one by Henry, Pugh, Benedict and Spencer, respectively. (3) A late work on commercial law is by Parsons. (4) As to works on political economy, any dealer in school text-books can supply you. The law works above cited may be procured of the Banks Law Publishing Co., New York, or any dealer.

M. K. H.—You failed to reach the minimum of 75 per cent., and made only 70.14 per cent.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 16, 1909.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained at a delightfully appointed dinner on Friday evening. The dining room was entirely in red, brilliant scarlet dahlias being used with charming results. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickson, Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Miss Nina Blow and Midshipman Lorain Anderson. Bridge followed the dinner. Another pretty dinner was that given by Mrs. Graham in honor of Lieutenant Graham's birthday on Saturday. The guests included Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Mary Turner and Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps. The decorations were in yellow.

Miss Nina Blow, who spends much time at the yard as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Ray, has returned to her San Francisco home. Mrs. Albert F. Dixon has also returned to San Francisco after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Carr. Mrs. Dixon is at the Arlington. Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon, who have been guests of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred O. Lowgren since their arrival from Norfolk, have now taken possession

sion of their own quarters. Other new arrivals are P.A. Surg. and Mrs. J. R. Webb, whose last station was at San Juan. Mrs. Mesch, the guest of Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps. She recently returned from the East with her sister, Mrs. Harrington, who has been visiting her daughters, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack and Mrs. William H. Leahy. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Ray entertained informally in honor of Mrs. Beach. Miss Peggy Simpson, who is to leave shortly for the East, has been made the motif for any number of pleasant affairs since the announcement of her engagement to Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, of the Army.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, U.S.A., have left for Fort Leavenworth after a visit to Mrs. Bjornstad's family at Mountain View and in San Francisco. Mrs. Frank O. Maxson, wife of Civil Engineer Maxson, with her son and daughter, is spending a few days in Vallejo, guests of Miss Marie English. Among passengers on the Thomas who have been given a warm welcome are Capt. and Mrs. Conrad S. Babcock, U.S.A. Accompanied by their children, they are paying a brief visit to Mrs. Babcock's parents in San Francisco. Lieut. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, accompanied by Mrs. Bell, has gone South after a brief stay at the Hotel St. Francis. Miss Lillian Berry, daughter of Rear Admiral Berry, is at the yard visiting the Misses Simons. In her honor Mrs. Rosemary O. Davis on Wednesday afternoon was the hostess at a bridge party with a girls of the yard and the younger matrons as her guests. The prize winners were Mrs. Kindelberger, Mrs. Garth, Miss Simons and Miss Berry. Other guests were the Misses Emily and Sallie Simons, Miss Ashbridge, Mrs. Earl Smith, Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, Mrs. Fred G. Smith, Mrs. Walter A. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf have taken an apartment at the Collins.

Those who attended the farewell dinner given by the wardroom officers of the West Virginia prior to her departure are still talking of the charming affair. American beauties in great numbers were present for the decorations, which were dinner cards bore farewells to the "United States and the American beauties of San Francisco." The affair was chaperoned by Mrs. Joseph Norris and Mrs. Robert Hayes Smith, those present being Misses Anna Weller, Anna Peters, Innes Kenney, Eliza McMullen, Claire Nichols and Mable Gregory, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Speers, John E. Pond and Charles C. Hartigan, Mdsn. Edmund D. Almy, Paymr. John Irwin and others. Mrs. Thomas G. Ashburn recently returned from a visit in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained at a young people's party Tuesday evening, five hundred being the diversion. Their guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Mattie Milton, the Misses Simons, Miss Berry, Miss Ashbridge, Midshipmen Anderson and Johnson, Surgeons Geiger, Shippen and Hoyt and Lieut. Comdr. J. P. J. Ryan.

The Albany has arrived, to remain for a month or more for repairs. The trainingship Intrepid is also here for repairs. Contrary to general expectation Lieut. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney was not temporarily detached from the South Dakota to continue service on the board to investigate the charges of alleged inefficiency made against Foreman Boilermaker Edward Kavanagh. Instead Lieut. George F. Neal is now serving as a member of the board, as well as recorder. Up to Sept. 16 the prosecution has not yet closed its side of the case.

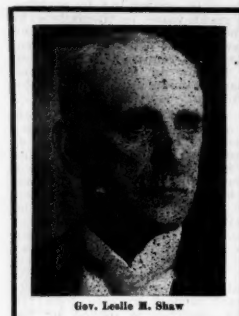
### NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Sept. 17, 1909.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, Lieut. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans were hosts at a very pleasant bridge party at their home at the training station, in honor of their house guests, Miss Elsa Draper and Miss May Sutton, the well-known tennis player. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth G. Castleman, Surg. and Mrs. Washington B. Grove, Miss Ethel Pullman, Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C., Ensign John F. Atkinson, U.S.N., and Mr. Griswold Thompson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Grove, Miss Pullman and Lieutenant Castleman. On Friday evening supper was served at the station. Miss Mary Cassard entertained at an attractive luncheon, followed by bridge, at her home at the training station. Her guests were Mrs. Washington B. Grove, Miss Kate Gibson, Miss Marjorie Hobbs, Miss Helen Brown, Miss Ethel Pullman and Miss Clara McCrary. On Saturday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edlogg entertained at a bridge party at their home at the torpedo station in honor of Miss Ethel Pullman, of Washington, sister of Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans. Other guests were Paymr. and Mrs. B. Hayes Brooke, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Elsa Draper, Mrs. Whiting, Miss Dorcas Merrell, Miss Marguerite Mason, Lieut. David A. Weaver, Lieut. Donald C. Lister, Lieut. Walter S. Miller, U.S.N. Prizes were won by Miss Merrell and Lieutenant Bingham and supper followed.

On Saturday the three German cruisers Victoria Luise, Bremen and Hortha arrived at Newport, dropping anchor in the harbor for eight or ten days, and on Monday afternoon, Sept. 13, by invitation of Captain Fullam and the officers of the training station, there was a large number of the German officers and naval cadets present at the roller skating in Baracks B. All the habitués of the Monday afternoon skating rink were present, and many others as well, and the scene, which the Germans appeared to find interesting, though very few of them were skaters, was one of unusual brilliancy. Later in the afternoon the large drill hall was divided in two parts by means of benches, and in one side impromptu dancing was enjoyed by all who did not care to skate, many German officers participating. The training station orchestra furnished music from the bridge above the hall. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Comdr. and Mrs. M. L. Bristol, Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Comdr. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Kellogg, Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. Cotten, Lieut. and Mrs. K. G. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. Norton Adams, Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. Livingston Best, Paymr. and Mrs. B. B. Brooke, Surg. and Mrs. W. B. Grove, Misses Alice Little, Marjorie Fullam, Ethel Pullman, Marjorie Smith, Mrs. Cassard, Marguerite Mason, Roberta Willard, Margarita Siegfried, Ethel Pullman, Mary Henderson, Kate Gibson, Elsa Draper, May Sutton, Lieut. Ward K. Wortman, F. R. McCrary, E. F. Constine, Ensigns J. F. Atkinson, E. W. Nimitt, G. L. Schuyler, P. A. Paymr. F. W. Williams, Chaplain J. M. F. McGinty, Midson Roy O. Smith and Mr. Goodwin Hobbs. After the skating Mrs. Fullam, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Cotten and Mrs. Grove entertained at afternoon tea, a number of German officers and cadets being among those entertained at homes at the training station.

On Monday the Japanese transport ship Kuni, arrived in Newport with her suite, and were extended a hearty welcome by the Army, Navy and villa colony. The prince and princess and their party were met at the train by Col. Robert M. Thompson and Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., who was detailed by Admiral Merrell as aide to Prince Kuni during his Newport visit. The visitors were conveyed at once to Colonel Thompson's houseboat "The Everglades," where they remained as guests during their visit. On Tuesday morning the prince visited Fort Adams, where he was welcomed by Colonel Howe and his officers and where he witnessed a splendid dress parade of the troops, and afterward immediately conveyed them to the training station. Here the houseboat was moored to the dock and the company came aboard for the luncheon which Colonel Thompson gave in honor of the prince and princess. The guests for the most part were Army and Navy officials. They included Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, who had met the prince while commanding the Atlantic Fleet in Japanese waters, and Mrs. Sperry, Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell and Miss Dorcas Merrell, Comdr. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Swinburne, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Wainwright, wife of B. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. William H. French, Capt. and Mrs. William F. Fullam, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas E. Chadwick, Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Howe, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Turpin, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Mr. Henry H. Ward. The decorative scheme was yellow and white, and the table was decked with flowers in those colors and also with American and Japanese silk flags. About three o'clock the prince, with his suite and a party of officers, left the houseboat and stepped upon the landing, where a number of officers of the training and torpedo stations, together with some of the officers from the German cruisers, were awaiting him. He was greeted by the regulation honors, in addition guard was paraded to give the regulation honors, in addition to the firing of a salute. Later in the afternoon the naval brigade was paraded and went through its drill, which has been such a success during the past summer. During his



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visit to the station Admiral Merrell took the prince and his party through the War College and showed them how the officers keep up their study of warfare. The training station and its accommodations for beginners in the Service were also inspected, and later the royal guests were taken for a drive about the city, after which they were entertained at dinner by Gen. and Mrs. J. E. Pierson.

Tuesday evening Ensign John F. Atkinson, U.S.N., was host at a most delightful informal dance aboard the U.S.S. Cumberland. The ship was attractively decorated with colored lights, flags and bunting, the quarterdeck, where the dancing took place, being entirely enclosed. An ingenious idea of Ensign Atkinson's was the two mechanical divers, who stood one on each side of the gangway and operated by some hidden machinery, saluted as the guests arrived. At midnight supper was served in the cabin and the wardroom. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Evans, Surg. and Mrs. W. B. Grove, Lieut. and Mrs. Cotten, Paymr. and Mrs. B. H. Brooke, Paymr. and Mrs. K. C. McIntosh, Ensign and Mrs. Lucian Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Adams, Misses Ethel Pullman, Mariana Fullam, Mary Cassard, Marjorie Smith, Helen Brown, Clara McCrary, Marjorie Hobbs, Mary Henderson, Marguerite Mason, Dora Merrell, Elsa Draper, Lieut. Ward K. Wortman, Frank R. McCrary, David A. Weaver, Ensigns Robert A. White, Clarence N. Hinkamp, P. N. L. Bellinger, Garrett L. Schuyler, Chester W. Nimitt, P. A. Paymr. F. W. Williams, Asst. Surg. Charles W. O. Bunker, Midson Roy C. Smith, and a number of German officers from the three cruisers, Victoria Luise, Hortha and Bremen. On Tuesday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps entertained at dinner aboard the Reina Mercedes, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Evans, Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Miss Ethel Pullman, Miss Elsa Draper, Lieut. Ward K. Wortman, and Paymr. F. W. Williams, U.S.N. Afterward the entire party attended the dance aboard the Cumberland.

There was a large number of spectators at the battalion drill at the training station on Thursday afternoon, including nearly all the officers attached to the training station, with members of their families and friends, and also a large contingent of officers and naval cadets from the German cruisers. After the drill Mrs. F. Taylor Evans entertained at ten a number of young people of the training and torpedo stations, together with some of the German officers.

Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, wife of Captain Dillingham, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol at their home at the torpedo station. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William C. Gibson, with their daughters, Misses Marion and Kate Gibson, have closed their Newport home and returned to New York for the winter.

### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 14, 1909.

The U.S.A. transport Thomas left at noon to-day, having on board the entire regiment of 29th Infantry, under command of Col. Hobart K. Bailey, and the band of the regiment. The 29th has completed its tour in the Philippines, having been stationed during the two years almost interruptedly at Fort William McKinley. The hearty but regrettable good-bys, not alone by the Service people, but by all who have known the regiment here, attested to the general popularity of the 29th. After spending to-night at the attractive quarantine station at Mariveles, where the non-commissioned passengers will undergo the usual process of disinfection, the Thomas will, at one o'clock to-morrow, Aug. 15, commence its journey to San Francisco.

Among the departing officers, not of the 29th Infantry, is Col. Stephen Crosby Mills, General Staff, who leaves with new laurels and many of them. He has been Chief of Staff during the past two years, serving under Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. John F. Weston, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Major Gen. William P. Duvall. During much of that time Colonel Mills acted as and was really the commanding officer of this division, his early experience and work in these islands fitting him admirably for his duties and responsibilities. Others going away to-day are Lieut. Col. J. C. F. Tilton, 18th Inf., and Mrs. Tilton, from Camp Keithley, Mindanao; Capt. Charles W. Castles and George D. Arrowsmith, Pay Dept., of Fort Santiago, Manila.

The torpedo flotilla, accompanied by its flagship, the Dale, has reached its home station in the waters of Manila Bay, at Cavite. The flotilla at present embraces the Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale, with the old and popular Rainbow, known to every Navy and marine officer who has served in this part of the world. Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, U.S.N., has succeeded Lieut. William Victor Tomb, U.S.N., as commander of the torpedo flotilla. Lieutenant Michael has raised his flag on the Rainbow, regarded as the mother ship of the flotilla, carrying stores and supplies. The ships made the journey from Shanghai in five days, having visited Nagasaki, Yokohama, Wosung, Yangtze river, as far as Nankin, back to Wosung, then to Shanghai and on home to Cavite. The flotilla was absent several months and all are glad to see the ships in the bay again.

Major Gen. William P. Duvall, commanding Philippines Division, and his aide, Capt. Edwin T. Connelly, have been making an inspection tour, traveling on the Mindanao, the posts of Infanta, Atimonan, Lao-Ag, Calbayog, Tacloban, Gandara, Balamban, Naga, Danao and Romblon are among those to receive an official call.

Miss Katharine Shields, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. G. Shields, of 482 calle Nueva, Malate, is a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Greer at Zamboanga, Mindanao. Captain Greer is judge advocate of that department. Recent tidings received in this city tell of a dinner party given to Miss Shields by her hosts, at which Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Captain Jones of the Navy, and Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, 25th Inf., were members of the party.

Col. W. P. Evans, Gen. Staff, who is to succeed Col. Stephen



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C. Mills, is now en route here on the Sheridan, expected in Manila about Sept. 1. He will assume the duties of chief of staff to Major General Duvall.

The headquarters and barracks with the regiment of the 20th Infantry, are getting established in their quarters at the Cuartel de España, Intramuros. The 7th Regiment of Infantry have taken station at Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

A large and delightful social event was the farewell reception and dinner given Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gonzales S. Bingham by Secretary and Mrs. Newton Whiting Gilbert at their spacious home, 499 calle Real, Malate, the evening before the departure of this popular officer, his wife and daughter, Miss Dorothy, from Manila. The home of Secretary and Mrs. Gilbert is known in the Service as the residence of the general commanding Philippine Division before the present Military Plaza of officers' quarters was built. Colonel Bingham has been chief quartermaster of the division since the departure of Lieut. Col. William H. Miller in June, and has been indispensable in every public undertaking. He goes to Vancouver Barracks, Lieut. Col. Mrs. and Miss Bingham left on Aug. 10 for Shanghai, China, traveling on the transport Warren.

The Warren goes to Shanghai for needed repairs, which are thought will take three months. Colonel Bingham has a month's leave, which he will spend in China and Japan. It is expected the repairs on the Warren will cost nearly \$69,240, to be made by the Dock and Engineering Company of Shanghai, their being the lowest bid.

Gen. Henry H. Bandholtz, in command of Constabulary, was host at a dinner, given at Constabulary Headquarters, Santa Lucia Barracks, Intramuros, at which Acting Governor Gen. W. Cameron Forbes was principal guest. Others present were: Mr. Edwin Bowditch, Col. William C. Rivers, assistant inspector, and officers of Constabulary now in Manila.

A midsummer event, one of the most brilliant during the rainy season each year, is known as "Spanish day," or the feast of Santiago, in Manila. This year was no exception. Invitations were extended to Army, Navy and Marine officers and their families stationed in and around this city. The Casino Español, on the Escolta, was the scene of the ball and reception of a few evenings ago. Many Service people enjoyed the opportunity offered to see and talk with the cream of old Spain left in these islands. The costumes and jewels worn by the Spanish and foreign ladies at this ball were magnificent. In the profusion of decoration the American flag, with that of other nations, held a leading place.

Major Ernest Hinds, A.G., a recent arrival, has been given temporary duty at Fort Santiago, Manila. Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie, 25th Inf., was an incoming passenger on the Seward, from Penang, Mindanao, en route to Japan on a month's leave. Lieut. Col. A. O. Ducat, 20th Inf., with officers under him, have called in a body to pay their respects to the commander of the Department of Luzon, Gen. William H. Carter, at Estado Mayor.

### FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., Sept. 18, 1909.

Sunday the last baseball game of the season was played with the team representing Fort Levett. The team was not up to its full strength, consequently Wilkins, 154th Company, and Cravens, from Fort Williams, played on the Levett nine. Perry, of the post team, was in good form and pitched an excellent game. Williamson was very wild at times. The two teams lined up as follows:

Fort McKinley: Perry, p.; Tyler, c.; Lyons, 1b.; Myers, 2b.; Wise, 3b.; Dwyer, s.; Zimmerman, 1f.; Willis, c.f.; Stambaugh, r.f.

Fort Levett: Williamson, p.; Swishko, c.; Tiles, 1b.; Moss, 2b.; Myers, 3b.; Wilkins, s.; Jones, 1f.; Reardon, c.f.; Cravens, r.f.

Struck out by Perry 4, by Williams 5; errors, McKinley 5; Levett 8; hits, McKinley 5; Levett 3; time of game, one hour and thirty minutes; umpires, Flaherty and Landigan.

Monday the 155th Company (Mine) left for Fort Williams, and the 89th Company arrived and took possession of the 155th Company's camp. The 89th Company is commanded by Lieut. Earl Biscoe, C.A.O. Lieut. Philip S. Gage, a recent graduate of the Military Academy, has arrived and has been assigned for duty with the 154th Company (Mine). Tuesday afternoon sub-caliber target practice was held at Battery Ingalls, the Lieutenant Drew towing the target over the course. The football squad was out for practice, being coached by Lieutenant Frank, C.A.O., and Sergeant Brennan, 37th Co., C.A.O. Wednesday afternoon Lieutenant Gage was out assisting Lieutenant Frank in coaching the team.

Thursday Lieut. Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.O., who has been away since the early part of August, returned to the post. The football team held its last practice prior to the

game for Saturday with Bates College, of Lewiston, Me. The 49th Company, C.A.O., from Fort Williams, is here for small-arms target practice. This company is commanded by Lieut. J. E. Mort.

The following is the roster of officers of Fort McKinley, Me.: Lieut. Col. C. L. Phillips, C.A.O., commanding; Capt. C. W. Farr, Med. Corps, surgeon; Capt. W. W. Reno, Med. Corps; Lieut. W. J. Enders, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Fox, M.R.C.; 37th Co., C.A.O., Capt. E. D. A. Pearce; 23d Co., C.A.O., Capt. W. H. Monroe, Lieut. C. T. Marsh; 24th Co., C.A.O., Capt. A. Thompson, Lieut. J. Frank; 90th Co., C.A.O., Capt. Samuel M. English, Lieut. P. S. Clark; 154th Co., C.A.O., Lieut. R. L. Avery and P. S. Gage.

To-day the district commander, Col. J. V. White, made his quarterly inspection of the post, including a review of the troops. At twelve o'clock the football team, accompanied by Lieutenants Gage and Frank, left on the Q.M. steamer General Randall for Portland. A large crowd from the post went with the team to "root" for them. In the city a special train awaited the crowd, which left the Grand Central Station at 12:45 for Lewiston, where it arrived at 1:30 p.m. The football team went direct to Garcelon Field, where the first game of the season was to be played with Bates College. The game was played to a standstill, neither side scoring. It was said by a number of Bates men that the McKinley team was the best that had ever played on Garcelon Field. Last year the college managed to run up a score of 34, but things were quite different in to-day's game. The home team made an excellent showing under the coaching of Lieutenants Frank and Gage. In the thirty-five minutes of play the McKinley team did not make any change in their lineup. The features of the game were True's punting and Floyd's run of thirty-five yards through center. A large crowd witnessed the game. The lineup for Fort McKinley was: Jones, r.e.; Farch, r.t.; McSweeney, r.g.; Cowan, c.; Smigler, l.f.; Bittie, l.t.; Flood, l.e.; Tyler, q.b.; Glenbergh, r.h.b.; Slater, l.h.b.; Floyd, f.b.

In the evening Corporal Jerry Meskell, 23d Co., C.A.O., of the post, defeated Joe Chartrand, at the Lewiston City Hall, in a four-round bout. In the fourth round Meskell started for Chartrand and sent him through ropes, against the floor, and for the third time put him down with both fists to the face. At this point the referee called the match off. The special train left Lewiston at 11:30 p.m. for Portland with the victorious team aboard. All who saw the game were very much pleased with the showing the home team made, and all are hoping that we will be able to beat Bowdoin in next Saturday's game.

### FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Sept. 18, 1909.

On Monday night a traveling company presented a show at the post gymnasium, which was well attended by officers and men. Afterward Lieut. and Mrs. McCain entertained a small party at a delicious chafing-dish supper. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst, Mrs. Latrobe, Mr. Biglow, Miss Kingsbury and Lieutenant Collins. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Arnold commemorated their sixth wedding anniversary by a beautiful and elaborate dinner. The centerpiece, in honor of our recent achievements in science, represented a miniature North Pole, imbedded in snow and ice, surrounded by polar bears and flaunting the Stars and Stripes. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Stockle, Madame Cowin, Captain Cowin and Lieut. and Mrs. Carson.

On Sept. 15 Capt. C. W. Farber left the post. After a leave spent in visiting his home he will enter upon his duties as recruiting officer in Boston, Mass. On Sept. 15 Lieut. T. P. Van Natta left on a two months' leave. He will visit his parents in St. Joseph, Mo.

On Thursday Mrs. J. R. Church entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. O'Connor, who will leave in a few days to join Lieut. Col. C. M. O'Connor in Europe. During the very dainty luncheon the 8th Cavalry orchestra played on the gallery without. Mrs. Church's guests were Mrs. Kingsbury, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Cowen, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Stockle, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Rethorst, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Habegger. Mrs. Topping, of Sheridan, Wyo., is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Cowen, who has been visiting her son, Captain Cowin, returned on Friday to her home in Omaha. Lieut. C. H. Mueller, 10th Cav., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Church.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 20, 1909.

President Taft is to be a visitor in Omaha to-day, and a dinner in his honor will be given at the Omaha Club to-night, when also General Morton, Colonel Gardner and Colonel Glassford will be in attendance, arriving from Des Moines for the occasion. Mrs. Morison has been confined to her home for a week, having contracted diphtheria. She is recovering rapidly. Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, of Fort Omaha, left Sunday for San Diego, Cal., which is to be their new home, as Captain Nesmith is now retired. Miss Ottola Nesmith will be the guest of friends at Fort Omaha until after the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities; then she will join her parents in San Diego.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hines gave a dinner at the Field Club last Wednesday evening, when those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell, Col. and Mrs. Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. C. B. Stone, father of Mrs. D. E. Sheen, left for San Francisco last Wednesday night. He expects to return again in about two weeks. Mrs. Blair and Miss Frances Blair, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Guyer for a few months, left for their home in Spokane on Sunday.

Mrs. Crimmins entertained informally at dinner Saturday night; her guests were Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Guyer. Miss Josephine Young was a guest of Mrs. Crimmins for several days last week. Mrs. Simonds was hostess at a luncheon on Thursday. Her guests included Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. West, Mrs. Guyer and Mrs. Blair. Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Tramp Miller, Miss Mae Eastman, Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Mrs. Robert L. Hamilton were among the guests at a luncheon given on Tuesday at the Field Club by Mrs. J. L. Hines.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 18, 1909.

Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, 16th Inf., arrived Sunday from Fort Crook and is the guest of his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf. Dr. and Mrs. Bronsby, of New York, arrived during the week and are the guests of Mrs. Bronsby's brother, Capt. John M. Campbell, and Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Wednesday afternoon at a military euchre, in honor of Miss Wood, of New York, and the Misses Taylor, of Washington. The honors were won by Mesdames J. C. McArthur, J. B. Henry, J. H. Parker, L. O. Scherer and B. F. McClellan. Mrs. Griffith was assisted by Mrs. F. M. M. Beall, Mrs. S. A. Wolf and Mrs. J. Welch.

Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, who has spent the summer at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., returned during the week. Mrs. Gail Smith, daughter of Major and Mrs. Jacob G. Galbraith, left Wednesday for Des Moines, Ia. Rev. J. W. Campbell, of New York, who has been the guest of his son, Capt. John M. Campbell, returned to his home Friday. Lieut. Charles C. Burnett returned to the garrison Thursday from Collinsville, Ill., where he had been the guest of his parents, Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell and family left Friday for Annandale, Minn. Mrs. Joseph Welch, of Fort Haron, Mich., arrived Tuesday and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. W. Griffith. Mrs. Prunty, of Kansas, who has been the guest of her son, Lieut. L. W. Prunty, returned to her home during the week. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and daughter, Myra, will leave Oct. 1 for St. Louis, Mo., later going to Fort San Houston, Tex. Their future station, Mrs. James B. Richardson and Miss Borden left during the week for Annandale, Minn.

The garrison school opened Monday with an increase over last year of thirty pupils. A new room will be added, and Superintendent Heeter will appoint a teacher from St. Paul. Miss Anna Pionman is the principal and Miss McGuire assistant.

Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, C.A.O., who has been visiting relatives in the city, returned to Fort DuPont, Del., during the week. Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Croxton were hosts at a box party on Monday evening at the Metropolitan Club. Capt. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice entertained Saturday evening at the Town and Country Club in honor of Major and Mrs. T. W.

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Griffith and Mr. and Mrs. Nye, of St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. Croxton were guests of honor at a bridge given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bryant at their home on Portland avenue. Capt. and Mrs. Croxton leave shortly for New York. The ladies winning the honors at the five hundred party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler, on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, of the Cavalry, were Mrs. J. B. Henry, Mrs. J. J. O'Hara, Mrs. J. M. Campbell and Mrs. L. C. Scherer. Mrs. John M. Campbell assisted Mrs. Tyler.

Troops G and H, 4th Cav., returned Monday from the State Fair Grounds, where their maneuvers were much admired and were witnessed by several thousands daily. The troops were in command of Capt. L. M. Koehler.

The Colonial Dames of the Twin Cities have issued invitations for the unveiling of a tablet which they are to place on the round tower at this garrison Thursday afternoon, Sept. 23, in honor of Lieut. Zebulon Pike, the Army officer sent out by the Government to locate the site of Fort Snelling, which he did in 1805.

President William H. Taft was the guest of honor at this garrison Saturday morning. He was met by Troop G, 4th Cav., Capt. L. M. Koehler in command. At 11:30 a garrison review was held. For the first time in the history of the fort the President's colors—a flag bearing a single great star on a field of blue, surrounded by stars representing the states—was unfurled. The troops were in command of Major J. J. Galbraith, 4th Cav. After the review Troop G escorted the Presidential party to the St. Paul Auditorium, where a banquet was tendered him by the citizens of that city. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, department commander, and all the general officers were also guests at the table.

Lieut. George W. Harris, 1st Inf., who has been visiting friends in the city, returned to Vancouver Barracks during the week. Mrs. Janda, wife of Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf., who has been the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lyons, will return to Vancouver Barracks Tuesday.

### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Sept. 16, 1909.

Miss Theodora Hayne entertained at dinner Aug. 30 for Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpe and Lieutenants Lynn and Mitchell. The evening before the battalion left the post on the annual practice march Miss Hayne gave a bridge party as the last event of the summer social season. Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., and Mrs. Freeman won the high prizes and Mrs. Woodbury the booby prize. Lieut. H. W. Mitchell, 2d Inf., entertained at dinner in Havre Monday evening for Mrs. H. D. Freeman, Miss Theodora Hayne and Dr. Hayne. Later in the evening the party attended a dance at the Havre Hotel.

The battalion of the 2d Infantry left Sept. 2 on the annual twenty-one days' practice march. The itinerary calls for a march down the reservation to the Missouri river, with marches on one side to the logging camp and other points.

Capt. George D. Freeman, Jr., 2d Inf., returned last week from Camp Perry. He is now in command of the post, with Lieutenants Mitchell and Boddie, who were left here for duty when the command left on the practice march. Mrs. George E. Kumpe is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ryan, in Billings, Mont., while Lieutenant Kumpe is on the practice march. Lieut. James L. Craig returned from a ten days' leave spent at Yellowstone Park just in time to accompany the battalion.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 16, 1909.

The Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery, consisting of Batteries C, D, E and F, of the 4th Field Artillery, and A, B and C, of the 2d Field Artillery, returned to the post to-day from Pole Mountain, where they have been in camp for target practice since July 20. One platoon of Battery C, 4th F.A., left on the 14th for Des Moines in charge of Capt. H. L. Newbold. The 9th Cavalry leave next week for their twenty-one days' march. They will spend five days at the Wyoming State Fair at Douglas. Two companies of the 11th Infantry, under Capt. J. W. Heavey, recently attended the Laramie County Fair at Wheatland, where they gave a very fine drill.

Miss Smith, daughter of General Smith, has won a five-passenger Buick automobile in a subscription contest held by the Cheyenne State Leader. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Appel gave a delightful card party as a farewell to Mrs. T. J. Baker, who leaves soon to join Major Baker in Washington, D.C. A number of ladies from Cheyenne were present.

Mrs. Weaver is visiting her son, Lieut. Walter E. Weaver, 11th Inf., and later Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver will join her. Lieut. E. M. Watson's father is also visiting him from Virginia.

### FORT BAKER.

Fort Baker, Cal., Sept. 13, 1909.

Hardly had we welcomed Lieut. J. G. Hots and his charming little bride home from their honeymoon in Alaska when we were forced to bid them farewell, for orders to Fort Logan, Colo., on recruiting duty, had arrived during their absence. They left for their new station on Aug. 26, to our great regret. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and his aide, Capt. Fred W. Sladen, arrived at the post on Sept. 4, accompanied by Col. John A. Lundeen, lunching at the quarters of Major Ruckman, where he afterward received the officers of the garrison.

On Thursday last—Admission Day—the troops turned out to swell the pageant of the water carnival, given by the enterprising little town of Sausalito on the completion of her new water system. The men presented a fine appearance and received many compliments. The music of the 3d Artillery band, kindly sent by Colonel Lundeen from the Presidio, added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. On the evening of Admission Day Major Ruckman and family were entertained at dinner on board the revenue cutter Golden Gate by Capt. and Mrs. Berry and their daughter, Miss Dorothy. Afterward a charming evening was spent watching the





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fireworks that were set off near the San Francisco Yacht Club.

The troops went into camp on Sept. 4 for the autumn maneuvers, and the weather has alternated ever since between dense fog and chilling gates and scorching heat.

The championship of the post in baseball having been finally won by the 148th Company, the prize, a handsome red and silver pennant, may now be seen floating from their barracks.

Dr. and Mrs. Treuholtz entertained Miss Treuholtz and Miss Wallace, of Oakland, on Admission Day. Capt. and Mrs. Chappie entertained Mrs. and Miss Hayes, formerly of the 23d Infantry, at tea on Sept. 2. Those present were Major Buckman and family, Mrs. Leonard T. Waidron, Lieut. John H. Ellis and H. P. Councilman. Capt. R. H. Fenner left on the 7th for an auto trip of about ten days through the Santa Rosa valley. We are pleased to welcome to the post Lieut. C. B. Meyer, of the class of '09.

On Aug. 28 Miss Marjorie Buckman entertained Miss Alice Cooper at a red and white luncheon in honor of their school, Lowell High. Those present were Miss Alice Cooper, Miss Cecilia Cronise, Miss Marian Brown, Miss Lois de Vilbiss, Miss Manuella de Vilbiss, Miss Corinne Cronise and Miss Elizabeth Kuggies. Capt. William H. Tefft has just returned to the post from Grant Park, where he has been stationed during the summer.

### FORT APACHE.

Fort Apache, Ariz., Sept. 1, 1909.

On Aug. 16 a party of officers and ladies visited the cliff dwellings in the cañon of the North Fork. The dwellings are in a very inaccessible position, and many difficult feats of Alpine climbing were performed and some interesting bits of broken pottery discovered.

Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Sayles entertained at dinner on Aug. 16 in honor of the Misses Baskin, who are visiting their brother, Mr. James N. Baskin, of the Chiricahua ranch. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Miss Sheldon, Mr. Baskin, Chaplain Groves and Mr. Allen Groves. The people of the post were delightfully entertained at the Chiricahua ranch by the Misses Baskin on Aug. 17. Luncheon was served under the pine trees on a most artistically decorated table, after which original amusements, prepared by the talented hostesses, were enjoyed until time for the homeward ride. Major Wales had a musical evening for the Misses Baskin on Aug. 19. Everyone in the post went to "the lakes" for a picnic on Saturday, varying the usual luncheon by each doing a stunt in the cooking line over a camp fire. On Saturday evening Major Wales entertained for his son, Victor, who left here Tuesday for New York to take a preparatory course for the entrance examinations to West Point. It was a jolly evening and the table was beautifully decorated and a delicious supper served.

Mrs. Grisell was hostess at a porch tea on Monday afternoon. The porch and table were artistically decorated with grapevines, and the Misses Baskin were again the guests of honor. The officers and ladies of the post gave a hop for the Misses Baskin on Monday evening. It was an unusually gay affair, the pouring rain making the gaily decorated hall appear more attractive by contrast. Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger entertained at dinner, the guests being Captain Longstreet, Major Wales, Miss Sheldon, Chaplain Groves, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles and Mr. Allen Groves. All the children of the post were given a picnic by Chaplain Groves and Captain Longstreet up the Seven Miles Cañon. Allen Groves left here for Clinton, N.Y., where he will enter Hamilton College.

The officers and ladies of the post took advantage of Troop H's three days' practice march to visit the cliff dwellings on the Carrizo River. Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles entertained the party at Troop H's camp in Cedar Creek. Mrs. Barriger broke the record by riding forty-five miles in one day.

### SAN JUAN NOTES.

San Juan, P.R., Sept. 13, 1909.

Major Morrow and Lieutenant Nadal, the last members of the rifle and pistol teams to return to San Juan, came down on last week's boat. The net result of the department and Army competitions this year was two silver medals—both won in the pistol competitions—and the Porto Rico Regiment, while disappointed, is consoling itself with the reflection that there will be some more competitions next year.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand, U.S.N., was also a passenger on last week's boat, coming down to relieve Comdr. George R. Salisbury, who for several years has been in command of the Alliance and the station at Culebra. Commander Salisbury will go North on the Philadelphia this week to assume command of the new collier, the Vestal.

Paym and Mrs. Felix R. Holt, of the Navy, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a fine boy, who appeared on Sunday morning in time for muster. Mrs. Nelson P. Vulte sailed for home last week on the Commo.

The new baseball grounds at the Infantry Barracks are now in use and a series of games has been arranged between the Marines, the Army team and the team of the Peoria. The old grounds on the military road have been abandoned and, for the present, at least, the once flourishing baseball association is dead.

Officers who have served in Porto Rico during the last few years will regret to learn of the accidental death last Saturday, by drowning, of Mr. Morace Partridge, jr., while on a sailing party. During a sudden squall the boat's rudder was unshipped. Mr. Partridge went overboard after it and, although he was a strong swimmer, drowned before help could reach him.

Major Morrow has moved his quarters to San Geronimo and Captain Graham has returned to the barracks, taking the quarters vacated by the Major.

### FORT MOTT.

Salem, N.J., Sept. 17, 1909.

Major O. A. Bennett and the 188th Co. are at Fort Mansfield, R.I., for two weeks. Capt. E. L. Glasgow is now in command. Lieutenant Hickok has joined and is assigned to the 42d Co. C.A.C. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Colonel Cronkhite and Captain Procter, A.D.C., visited the post on Wednesday. Mrs. Charles E. MacDonald has returned from a two weeks' outing at West Point, Highland Falls and Newburgh. Miss Newton, of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Clark, of Greenlee, have been

guests of Lieut. Joseph R. Davis for a few days. Charles Stephens, of Highland Falls, N.Y., has been the guest of the post surgeon, Lieut. Charles E. MacDonald, for the past week.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Sept. 21. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of the first four divisions of the Atlantic Fleet in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Walter O. Cowles. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.  
KANSAS, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

VERMONT, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Sailed Sept. 21 from Bridgeport, Conn., for New York city.  
LOUISIANA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Washington I. Chambers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

#### Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.  
MINNESOTA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.  
IDAHO, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.  
GEORGIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Templin M. Poite. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

NEBRASKA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

#### Fourth Division.

Capt. Samuel P. Comly, Commander.  
VIRGINIA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Capt. Comly.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.  
OHIO, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Bousch. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.  
MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

#### Scout Cruiser Division.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, Commander.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Howard. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city. Address there.  
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city. Address there.

#### Armored Cruiser Squadron.

Capt. William A. Marshall, Commander.  
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Sept. 21 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Lewes, Del. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEW YORK, A.C., 24 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived Sept. 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered placed out of service.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
CELTIO (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city. Address there.  
CATOCHA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Sept. 21 from Norfolk, Va., for Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. Arrived Sept. 16 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport) 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

#### First Squadron.

Send mail for vessels of the First Squadron in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Revised itinerary of the First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, for the cruise to Asiatic waters and return.

#### Port.

Honolulu . . . . . Oct. 5, 1909  
Nares Harbor, Admiralty Isl. Oct. 18, 1909  
Manila, P.I. . . . . Nov. 1, 1909  
The ships of the squadron will visit Chinese and Japanese ports as follows:

Tennessee—Washington:  
Manila . . . . . Dec. 1, 1909  
Woonung . . . . . Dec. 27, 1909  
Yokohama (coal) . . . . . Dec. 30, 1909

California—South Dakota:  
Manila . . . . . Dec. 1, 1909  
Yokohama (coal) . . . . . Dec. 7, 1909  
Woonung . . . . . Dec. 30, 1909  
Yokohama (coal) . . . . . Dec. 30, 1909

West Virginia—Pennsylvania:  
Manila . . . . . Dec. 1, 1909  
Hong Kong (coal) . . . . . Dec. 3, 1909  
Kobe (coal) . . . . . Dec. 31, 1909

Colorado—Maryland:  
Manila . . . . . Dec. 1, 1909  
Kobe (coal) . . . . . Dec. 5, 1909

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Hong Kong . . . . . Dec. 31, 1909 Jan. 13, 1910  
Kobe (coal) . . . . . Jan. 16, 1910 Jan. 19, 1910

The squadron will reassemble off Yokohama on Jan. 19, 1910.

Yokohama, Japan . . . . . Jan. 19, 1910  
Honolulu . . . . . Feb. 1, 1910 Feb. 8, 1910  
San Francisco, Cal. . . . . Feb. 15, 1910

The date given for the departure of the squadron from Manila—Dec. 1—is tentative, as it depends upon the completion of target practice.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Flske. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Comdr. John M. Orchard. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gilmore. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

#### Second Squadron.

Third Division.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived Sept. 19 at San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

#### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.  
Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hong Kong, China, for Cavite, P.I.

OLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hong Kong, China, for Cavite, P.I.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hong Kong, China, for Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogerwerf. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hong Kong, China, for Cavite, P.I.

#### Second Division.

CHATANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Arrived Sept. 20 at Cavite, P.I.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy O. Smith. Arrived Sept. 21 at Shanghai, China.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claude A. Bonvillian. Arrived Sept. 21 at Shanghai, China.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Chandler K. Jones. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Hong Kong, China.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

#### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolotta. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

#### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUOK. Bsn. Thomas Cassidy. At Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived Sept. 19 at San Pedro, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. Sailed Sept. 5 from Guam for Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.



**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED**

**CAESAR** (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. En route to Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**CHRYSENE**, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve.

**CHIOAGO**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**CHOCATAW** (tug), Chief Bsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**CONCORD**, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Sailed Sept. 10 from Guam for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

**DES MOINES**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Arrived Sept. 20 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Des Moines has been ordered to the West Indies.

**DOLPHIN** (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Arrived Sept. 15 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**DURBUQUE**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**EAGLE** (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**FARRAGUT** (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FOURNE** (parent ship to submarines Grampus and Pike). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

**GRAMPUS** (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

**HARTFORD** (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**HIST** (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**INDIANA**, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

**IROQUOIS** (tug). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Honolulu, Address there.

**LEBANON** (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meri-  
thew, master. Arrived Sept. 16 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered placed out of service.

**MARCELLUS** (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**MARIETTA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Marietta will leave Portsmouth about Oct. 15 for New York, en route Guantanamo Bay to resume duty in West Indian waters.

**MAYFLOWER** (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Anchored off 81st st., North River, New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MONTGOMERY** (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**NERO** (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport, R.I. Address there. Has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, New York.

**OLYMPIA**, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**OSCEOLA** (tug). Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**OZARK**, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

**PADUCAH**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Parcell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PEORIA**, Bsn. Harold S. Olson. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PIKE** (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

**PORPOISE** (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**POTOMAC** (tug). Lieut. Owen Hill. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SCORPION**, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SHARK** (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**STERLING** (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. Arrived Sept. 16 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**STEWART** (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**SILPH** (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. Arrived Sept. 16 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TACOMA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived Sept. 16 at Colon, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TEUMISEH** (tug). Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TRITON** (tug). Chief Bsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TONOPAH**, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombagh (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**UNOAS** (tug). Chief Bsn. August Wohlman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**VIKTORIA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At La Union, Salvador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**WOLVERINE**, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. Arrived Sept. 20 at Erie, Pa. Address there.

**ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.**  
Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

**DIXIE** (parent ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Sailed Sept. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Lewes, Del.

**ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**  
Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of First Division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

**First Division.**  
Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

**WORDEN** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**BLAKELY** (torpedoboot). Ensign Reuben L. Walker. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**SHUBRICK** (torpedoboot). Ensign George B. Wright. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**STOCKTON** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**Second Division.**  
Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of the Second Division to St. Louis, Mo.

**MACDONOUGH** (destroyer). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. In the Mississippi River, en route to St. Louis, Mo.

**WILKES** (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pogram. In the Mississippi River, en route to St. Louis, Mo.

**THORNTON** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. In the Mississippi River, en route to St. Louis, Mo.

**TINNEY** (torpedoboot). Ensign Warren C. Nixon. In the Mississippi River, en route to St. Louis, Mo.

**Third Division.**  
Lieut. Harold R. Stark, Commander.

Send mail for boats of Third Division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

**STRINGHAM** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**PORTER** (torpedoboot). Ensign Frederick W. Milner. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**DUPONT** (torpedoboot). Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**BIDDLE** (torpedoboot). Ensign Vaughan V. Woodward. Arrived Sept. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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#### ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLEET.

Comdr. George W. Kline, Commander.

**JUSTINE** (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Kline. Arrived Sept. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### First Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

**VIPER**. Ensign Robert A. White. Arrived Sept. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**CUTTLEFISH**. Ensign Simon B. Smith. Arrived Sept. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**TARANTULA**. Lieut. David A. Weaver. Arrived Sept. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**OCTOPUS**. Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. Arrived Sept. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**PLUNGER**. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. Arrived Sept. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**NINA** (tender). Chief Bsn. John S. Croghan. Arrived Sept. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis O. Richardson, commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Craven, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Rodgers, Mackenzie and Cushing, and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Ensign Virgil Baker, Commander.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey and Barney and submarine Holland.

#### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. Harry A. Field, Commander.

**YORKTOWN** (parent ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

#### First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the First Flotilla in care P.M., Seattle, Wash.

**WHIPPLE** (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Seattle, Wash.

**HULL** (destroyer). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

**TRUXTON** (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At Seattle, Wash.

#### Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, commander.

Send mail for vessels of Second Flotilla in care P.M., Seattle, Wash.

**HOPKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Seattle, Wash.

**PAUL JONES** (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

**PERRY** (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Seattle, Wash.

#### Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, commander.

Send mail for vessels of Third Flotilla in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**PREBLE** (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**DAVIS** (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At San Pedro, Cal.

**GOLDSBOROUGH** (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Pedro, Cal.

**LAWRENCE** (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At San Diego, Cal.

#### Fish Commission Steamers.

**ALBATROSS**. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila, P.I.

**FISH HAWK**. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Hampton Roads, Va.

#### Receiving and Station Ships.

**ALLIANCE** (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**ANNAPOLIS** (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**CONSTELLATION** (stationary training ship). Capt. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

**FRANKLIN** (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

**HANCOCK** (receiving ship). Lieut. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE** (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

**LANCASTER** (receiving ship). Capt. Albert Merts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**MOHICAN** (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**NEWARK** (station ship). Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PENSACOLA** (receiving ship). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid, an auxiliary to the Pensacola, is being repaired at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**PHILADELPHIA** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

**SEVERN** (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SOUTHERY** (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

**SUPPLY** (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**THAAS** (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

**WABASH** (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

**ADAMS** (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

**RANGER** (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

**NEWPORT** (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At New York city. Send mail in care Station F, New York city.

#### TUGS.

**Accomac**, Pensacola, Fla.

**Active**, Mare Island, Cal.

**Alice**, Norfolk, Va.

**Apache**, New York.

**Chickasaw**, Newport, R.I.

**Choctaw**, Washington, D.C.

**Hercules**, Norfolk, Va.

**Iroquois**, at Honolulu.

**Iwawa**, Boston, Mass.

**Massasoit**, Key West, Fla.

**Modoc**, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Narrows**, Norfolk, Va.

**Narkeeta**, New York.

**Navajo**, Bremerton, Wash.

**Patuxent**, with Atlantic Fleet.

**Pawnee**, New York.

**Pawtucket**, Bremerton, Wash.

**Penacook**, Norfolk, Va.

**Pentucket**, New York.

**Pontiac**, New York.

**Potomac**, Provincetown, Mass.

**Powhatan**, New York.

**Rapido**, Cavite, P.I.

**Rocket**, Norfolk, Va.

**Samoset**, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Sebago**, Charleston, S.C.

**Sioux**, Boston, Mass.

**Sotoyomo**, Bremerton, Wash.

**Standish**, Annapolis, Md.

**Tecumseh**, Washington, D.C.

**Trafalgar**, New York.

**Triton**, Washington, D.C.

**Unadilla**, Mare Island, Cal.

**Vigilant**, Mare Island, Cal.

**Waban**, Pensacola, Fla.

**Wahnetta**, Norfolk, Va.

**LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

**Adder**, Cavite (en route).

**Ajax**, at Portsmouth, N.H.

**Alabama**, at New York.

**Amphitrite**, at Philadelphia.

**Bagley**, at Norfolk, Va.

**Baltimore**, at New York.

**Bennington**, at Mare Isl., Cal.

**Boston**, at Puget Sound.

**Brooklyn**, at Philadelphia, Pa.

**Cincinnati**, at Mare Island.

**Constitution**, at Boston.

**Columbia**, at Philadelphia.

**Decatur**, at Olongapo.

**DeLong**, at Boston, Mass.

**Detroit**, at Boston.

**Eagle**, at Norfolk.

**Elcano**, at Cavite.

**Fox**, at Mare Island, Cal.

**General Alava**, at Cavite.

**Gwin**, at Newport.

**Hornet**, at Norfolk.

**Illinois**, at Boston, Mass.

**Iowa**, at Norfolk.

**Kearsarge**, at Philadelphia.

**Kentucky**, at Norfolk, Va.

**Mane**, at Newport, R.I.

**Maine**, at Portsmouth, N.H.

**Manly**, at Annapolis, Md.

**Marblehead**, at Mare Island.

**Massachusetts**, at New York.

**Minotomoh**, at Philadelphia.

**Michigan**, at Philadelphia.

**Minneapolis**, at Philadelphia.

**Moccasin**, Cavite (en route).

**Monadnock**, at Cavite.

**Morris**, at Newport, R.I.

**New Orleans**, at Mare Island.

**Oregon**, at Puget Sound.

**Pampanga**, at Cavite.

**Panay**, at Cavite.

**Petrel**, at Mare Island.

**Princeton**, at Puget Sound.

**Queros**, at Cavite.

**Raleigh**, at Mare Island.

**Restless**, at Newport, R.I.

**Rowan**, at Mare Island, Cal.

**San Francisco**, at Norfolk.

**Siren**, at Norfolk.

**Solace**, at Charleston, S.C.

**Stiletto**, at Newport.

**Talbot**, at Newport.

**Tallahassee**, at Norfolk.

**Terror**, at Philadelphia.

**Vesuvius**, at Boston.

**Wheeling**, at Puget Sound.

**Yankes**, at New Bedford.

**Key to Abbreviations.**

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

## THE ARMY.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

**Philippines Division.**—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command.



# Will Not Tarnish

If there is one characteristic about SOZODONT Tooth Powder, of more interest than others, it is the fact that though it is known to possess the highest abrasive properties of any tooth powder, yet it contains no particle of grit or acid and polishes the enamel and gold work to a beautiful brightness without leaving a suggestion of tarnish or even the minutest scratch. No other tooth powder can honestly make so great a claim. To obtain this abrasive property, it is customary for others to use either acid or grit, one tarnishes, the other scratches.

Every man in the U. S. Army who is careful of his teeth, should try SOZODONT tooth powder and, having proven our claim to be true, use it faithfully.

Sold at every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

Department of California—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 80th Inf., in temporary command.  
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.  
Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, temporarily.  
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., temporarily in command.  
Department of the East—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.  
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.  
Department of the Lakes—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.  
2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.  
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.  
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.  
13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I.  
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; D, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqrs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Fort Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908; E and F, Manila, April, 1909.  
3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and Staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. Levet, Me. 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 105th. Honolulu, H.I.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
39th. Ft. Fort Barry, Cal., for station. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
50th. Manila, P.I. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
51st. Manila, P.I. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
54th. Manila, P.I. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
55th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
57th. Sailed Sept. 15 from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 134th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 135th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 136th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 137th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 138th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 139th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 140th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 141st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
67th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 142d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 143d. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 144th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 145th. Ft. Revere, Wash.  
71st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 146th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 147th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 148th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 149th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 150th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 151st. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 152d. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 153d. Honolulu, H.I.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 154th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 155th. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 156th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 157th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 158th. Ft. Jackson Bks., La.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 159th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 160th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 161st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 162nd. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 163rd. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 164th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 165th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 166th. Mine companies.

Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West Bks., Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
2d Inf.—Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.  
3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., Sept. 1, 1909.  
4th Inf.—Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs. and balance of regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.  
5th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I.  
7th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; K, Ft. Mason, Cal.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
10th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
11th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived in August, 1909.  
12th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
13th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908.  
14th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
17th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909. Hqrs. and one battalion will proceed to Ft. Apache, Ariz., one battalion to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and one battalion to Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
18th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.  
19th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.I., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.  
20th Inf.—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Sept. 5, 1909.  
21st Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. E and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. J and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska. Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908.  
22d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.  
23d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
24th Inf.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S. Hqrs. and one battalion will be stationed at Ft. Lawton, Wash., and two battalions at Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
25th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.  
28th Inf.—Sailed from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, and assigned to stations as follows: Hdqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan; B and C, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
31st Inf.—Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## BAD ITCHING HUMOR

Limbs Below the Knees Were Raw—Feet Swollen—Sleep Broken.

## CURED IN 2 DAYS BY CUTICURA

"Some two months ago I had a humor break out on my limbs below my knees. They came to look like raw beefsteak, all red, and no one knows how they itched and burned. They were so swollen that I could not get my shoes on for a week or more. I used five or six different remedies and got no help, only when applying them the burning was worse and the itching less. For two or three weeks the suffering was intense, and during that time I did not sleep an hour at a time. Then one morning I tried a bit of Cuticura. From the moment it touched me the itching was gone and I have not felt a bit of it since. The swelling went down, and in two days I had my shoes on and was about as usual. George B. Farley, 50 South State St., Concord, N.H., May 14, 1907."

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In accord with the policy of subvention adopted some time ago by the German government in relation to the manufacture of automobiles suitable for transport service, at a recent meeting of the Association of German Automobile Manufacturers, at which representatives of the Prussian War Office and of the German Communication Troops were present, a proposal was adopted whereby the wheels of vehicles of different manufacture, capable of bearing a load of four tons, will become interchangeable, the advantage of which, from a military point of view, is obvious.

The portable kitchens heretofore tried in the British army have been of such limited capacity and such great weight and expense that great interest attaches to the trials during the present British army maneuvers of an invention by Lieut. Sykes, of the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, whose kitchen will cook for any number of men up to 1,000 on the line of march in any sort of weather and on any kind of road where ordinary transport can go. The weight of the machine without the food is 200 pounds, it carries its own fuel, which consists of ordinary paraffin oil under pressure, sufficient for one day's use, and there is no delicate mechanism to get out of order.

In the cases of marriage of officers of the Italian army, the conditions regarding the income of the officer or his fiancée are to be repealed, though the consent of the royal authority to the match will, as heretofore, be necessary. This action is a result of better pay having been allotted to the officers.

The new gyroscope compass recently adopted by the German government for their warships is the invention of Dr. Anschuetz-Kaempfe. A nine-pound wheel mounted in a holder of quicksilver is made to rotate at the rate of 21,000 revolutions a minute by an electric motor. After running for two hours the wheel is set in the direction of the mathematical meridian, which direction it maintains. The advantage of the new compass is that it is entirely unaffected by neighboring iron or steel or by vibrations and rolling of the vessel. A compass card attached indicates direction in the usual way.

The medical equipment of the Austro-Hungarian army has been enlarged by the addition of field wagons carrying Roentgen ray equipments. It has been found possible to get the apparatus at work in seven minutes. Any sort of electric current in the neighborhood can be employed, and failing such the dynamo mounted in the wagon and driven by a benzine motor can be used. Each wagon carries twelve gallons of benzine, sufficient for twenty-four hours work. Beside the photographing apparatus the wagon carries 504 plates and films of various kinds, chemicals, a darkroom which can be unpacked and put together in four minutes, and all the necessary tools and other requisites. In no less than 170 cases of the most varied character the field Roentgen equipment has worked without a hitch. The photographs proved most exact and answered all scientific demands.

Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, who has been appointed to the command of the Indian army in succession to Lord Kitchener, has taken up his new command. The Indian army, the supreme command of which he now undertakes, consists of some 79,000 British troops, and of 162,000 natives, of whom the great majority are Mohammedans. There are, in addition, some 55,000 native reservists and troops furnished by native states and a volunteer force of 32,000. For seven years Lord Kitchener commanded this huge force, introducing a number of vital reforms into its organization. His work General Creagh will continue. The Indian army is being made a self-contained and independent force. Factories for the manufacture of the munitions of war are being erected, and a staff college has been established at Quetta.

That a contract for the erection and equipment of a small-arms factory for Australia should be given to an American firm has caused considerable comment in London, but Engineer Commander Clarkson, who visited England and the United States in connection with the contract, asserts he has proved by actual trial with materials obtained from Birmingham and Enfield that the American machinery contracted for can make small arms more efficiently than European machines, and that in many cases they can turn out double the work produced in England. The plant is to be delivered in twelve months, and will be capable of making 100 rifles a day.

An odd accident occurred at Gross-Meseritsch, Austria, Sept. 11, during the maneuvers of the Austrian Army. Sixty horses of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons were stampeded at midnight by a searchlight that was played upon their camp by the approaching "enemy." They ran madly through the camp, trampling on the sleeping soldiers. Nineteen men were severely injured and one was killed.

This year's Russian military maneuvers, the last week in August, at which Sir Ian Hamilton, Quartermaster General of the British forces, was an honored guest, attracted great attention, the plan of campaign representing a German attack on the city of St. Petersburg; the Russian navy had not been reconstructed, and the



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Germans had been able to land a large army at Narva, a point one hundred miles southwest of the capital. The maneuvers are understood to have proved that no attacking army could get near the Gulf of Finland so long as Russia holds Sveaborg, the new naval base outside Helsingfors, where the coming fleet of Russian Dreadnoughts will be stationed. It has also been proved that the famous fortress of Cronstadt is practically harmless against submarines, aerial torpedoes, long-range artillery, etc. Since the campaign in Manchuria the training of the Russian soldier has changed for the better. One feature of this improved training is the attention that is paid to the concealment of troops of all arms in the field; in fact, this is somewhat overdone. Troops were, without rhyme or reason, marched through woods, ditches, etc., in the eagerness to carry out the idea of concealment, with the result of great loss of time, and needless exhaustion before they came into actual touch with the enemy. The Germans profess to ignore the present value of the Russian army as a factor in European affairs, but it is slowly but surely regaining its former position in Europe. The lessons of the great war have been taken to heart, new terms of color and reserve service have been introduced; improved conditions of life have been instituted throughout the army, and increased pay to all ranks has been granted. The physique of Russian troops has improved greatly since the war, says the London Military Mail; they are better fed, and appear to be healthy and robust. The artillery have also learned many valuable lessons from the late war, and when in action the field batteries are always well under cover, natural and artificial. There is, however, not enough "go" in the artillery, the commanders being afraid to detach guns during an attack in order to push forward into positions from whence they could inflict damage upon an enemy in retreat. Each battery is supplied with a field telephone, range-finders or mod-

ern make and excellent telescopes. A searchlight section, composed of sixteen men, with a wagon containing a benzine motor to work the light and drawn by four horses, is attached to each brigade of field artillery. The week beginning Oct. 3 is to be aviation week at Frankfort, Germany, when \$30,000 will be offered in prizes, for which the principal aviators are expected to compete.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted July 27: Automatic firearm, Joseph J. Reifgraber; automatic gun, Richard E. Jeffery; automatic pistol, Bruno Clarus; repeating cap pistol, Joseph D. Kilgore. Granted Aug. 3: loaded cartridge, George Meadows; firearm, Julius Maudry; safety device for firearms, etc., Paul Mauser; starting device for the compressed air motors of self-propelled torpedoes, Albert E. Jones. Granted Aug. 10: Firearm, John Keith; gun barrel and process of producing the same, Robert H. Berkstresser; single trigger mechanism for double barrel shotguns, James Lamer; automatic pistol, Russell Wiles; process for banding projectiles, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas A. Kearney, U.S.N. Granted Aug. 17: convertible boat and tent, Joseph Vaghi; firearm, Webster L. Marble; revolving firearm, Otto W. Ringqvist. Granted Aug. 24: Rammer for ammunition, Julius Becker; transport carriage for portable guns, Otto Behnke and Otto Tiemann; transport carriage for portable guns, Otto Behnke; entrance shaft for submarine boats, Raymond d'Equerville-Montjustin; breech closure, Max Hermsdorf; cartridge magazine pocket for self-loading rifles, Lawrence F. Kennedy; fuse adjusting machine, Wilhelm Schwartz; fuse adjusting device, Wilhelm Schwartz and Ulrich Wilck; lock mechanism for automatic firearms, Andreas W. Schwarlose; magazine firearm, Thomas R. R. Ashton; impact fuse, Fritz Rausenberger; wheeled gun carriage, Heinrich Kanonenberg; projectile, Alfred Haase; percussion lock gun, Max Hermsdorf; sight attachment for guns, Heinrich Korrodi and Oskar Grauhering; electrically driven elevating mechanisms for barrel recoil guns, Johannes Krone, Gustave A. Schoeller and Hermann Sundhausen; recoil gun with a fluid brake, Franz Bominghaus; smoke remover for ordnance, Johannes Krone and Julius Becker; projectile, Karl Wieser; projectile, Friedrich Ziegenfuss; shrapnel, Max Dreger; ammunition wagon, Wilhelm Mayer. Granted Aug. 31: Ballast tank for ships, Fore River Shipbuilding Co.; tent, Henry J. Saunders; lifeboat for submarine vessels, Henry J. Wallies; shell primer for breech-loading guns, Edgar M. Funk. Granted Sept. 7: Diving gear for submarine

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A writer on "table manners" in the New York Tribune says: "Lettuce is a thing few people seem to know how to manage. Near the nice man who ate his lettuce like a rabbit was one who cut his up into unnecessarily fine shreds—sawing away at it with his knife and fork until it seemed as if he was going to cut the plate up, too." This recalls a story told by an officer of the Army of his experience when a lad at the table of an uncle of his to whose house Edwin Booth was a frequent visitor. This youth, with others, had been rebuked by the uncle for the awkward way in which he handled lettuce, and was advised to note the delicate manner in which Mr. Booth ate it. The boys were all eyes the first time they met the great actor at table and lettuce was offered to him. He folded the corners of the leaf over carefully, stuck his fork through the middle of the roll and started it for his mouth. But alas! just as it reached that organ the corners gave way and Mr. Booth disappeared behind the green leaf that overspread his countenance. The lesson of table manners was accordingly lost upon the grinning youngsters.

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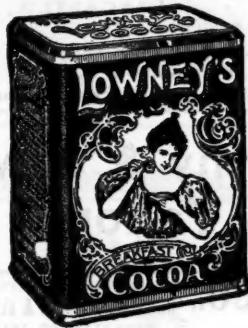
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